

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON

AND THE

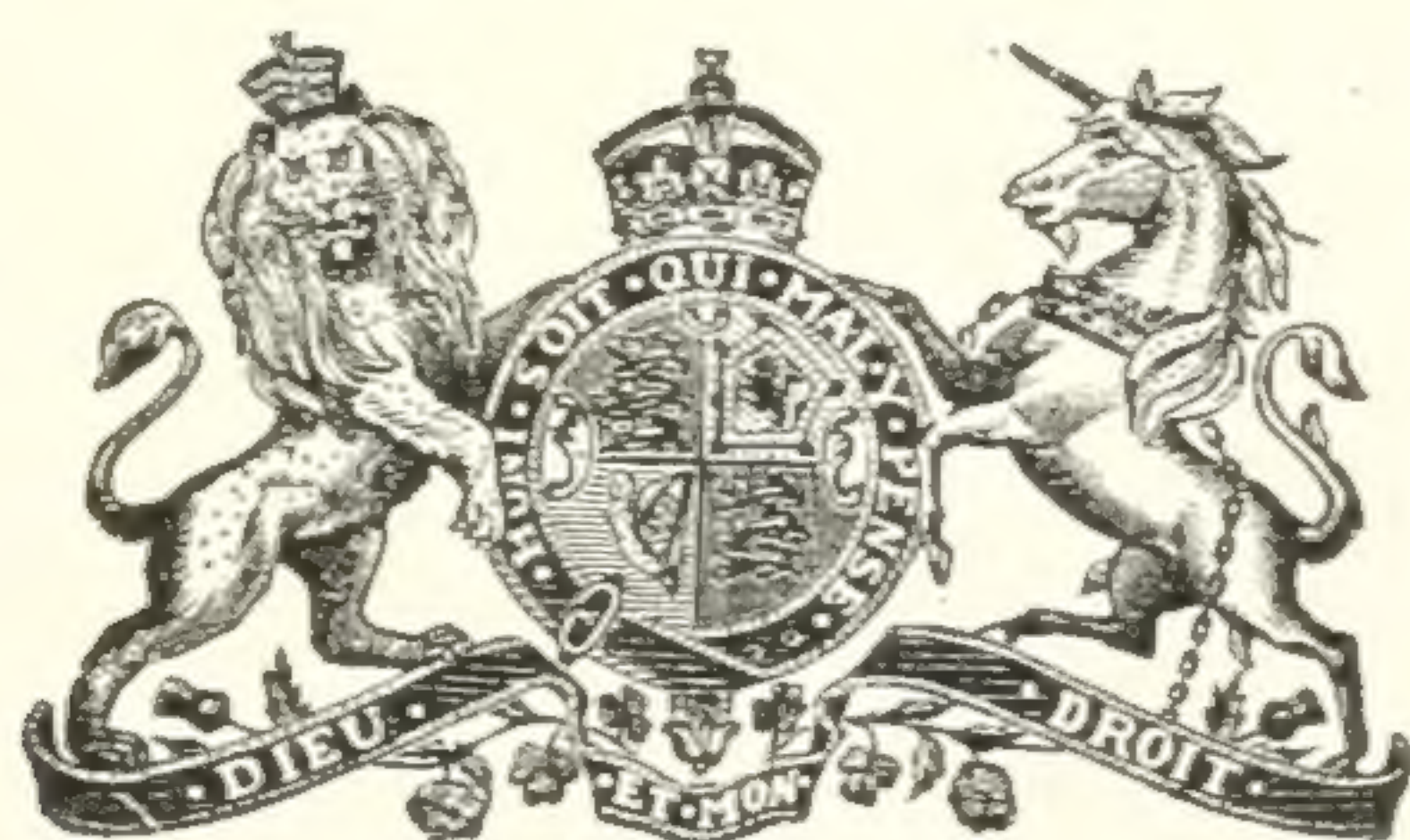
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

IN CONNECTION WITH

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A RECIPROCITY TREATY

BETWEEN

CANADA AND UNITED STATES



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1912

RETURN

(82a.)

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated January 24, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence from January 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911, between the Right Honourable James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, and the Government of Canada, or any member thereof, with reference to the negotiations for reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

W. J. ROCHE,

Secretary of State.

March 5, 1912.

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS to His Royal Highness the Governor General of January 24, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence from January 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911, between the Right Honourable James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, and the Government of Canada, or any Member thereof, with reference to the negotiations for reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

SCHEDULE.

1. Governor General to H. M. Ambassador at Washington. No. 40, March 31, 1910.
2. H. M. Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General. No. 60, April 7, 1910.
3. H. M. Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General. May 12, 1910.
4. Governor General to H. M. Ambassador at Washington. Telegram, May 16, 1910.
5. H. M. Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General. No. 87, May 18, 1910.
6. Minute of Council. May 30, 1910.
7. Governor General to H. M. Ambassador at Washington. No. 63, June 2, 1910.
8. H. M. Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General. No. 16, February 6, 1911.

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9. H. M. Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General. February 14, 1911.
10. H. M. Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General. Telegram, March 4, 1911.
11. H. M. Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General. No. 54, April 11, 1911.
12. H. M. Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General. No. 62, April 21, 1911.
13. H. M. Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General. Telegram, July 22, 1911.

No. 1

From the Governor General to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

No. 40.

MONTREAL, QUE., March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, herewith, for Your Excellency's information, copies of the *Hansard* report of the debate in the House of Commons following the announcement by Mr. Fielding of the arrangement made with the United States with respect to the Tariff.*

H. of C. Debates, Your Excellency will, I am sure, see with satisfaction Mr. Field-
 March 30, ing's expression of his deep appreciation of the valuable assistance
 pp. 5942-6003. rendered to Canada by Your Excellency in the matter.

I have, &c.,

GREY.

* NOTE.—The arrangement here referred to is that under which Canada, having reduced the rates on thirteen named articles on which France by the Treaties of September 30, 1907, and January 23, 1909, enjoyed the benefit of the intermediate tariff, from the general to the intermediate scale was declared entitled to admission for her products under the United States minimum tariff of 1909.

No. 2.

From His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General.

No. 60.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1910.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of March 31, inclosing a report of the debate in the House of Commons of Canada on the recent Tariff Negotiation with the United States. In conveying my thanks to Your Excellency for this report I desire to say how much I appreciate what Mr. Fielding was good enough to say regarding the part taken by myself and by the staff of the Embassy in the various stages of these negotiations. To have had the opportunity of contributing to some extent to bring together the representatives of the two countries by whose skill and wisdom the happy result embodied in these recent

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arrangements has been attained and to have had opportunities of conveying to Your Excellency from time to time the various facts and conditions affecting the action of the United States Government, constitute a privilege which I highly value. I trust I may be permitted to congratulate Your Excellency and Your Excellency's Government upon a settlement which has not only maintained friendly relations between the two countries, but has had here in the United States the double effect of enhancing the respect felt for Canadian policy and statesmanship and of giving a further proof of Canadian good feeling, a proof which is not lost upon the American people.

I take this opportunity of informing Your Excellency that in a conversation which I had a few days ago with President Taft he observed, referring to the subject of the further negotiations with Canada on reciprocal tariff adjustments which were adumbrated in the recent correspondence between Mr. Knox and Mr. Fielding, that he did not think it would be possible to take up any such negotiations before the autumn, but entertained hopes of doing so then.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BRYCE.

No. 3.

From His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1910.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR GENERAL,—A letter, copy of which is enclosed, has just reached me from the Secretary of State. It indicates a desire to enter on negotiations at an earlier time than the President can have contemplated six weeks ago, for he then intimated to me (as mentioned in my despatch No. 60) that he did not expect to be able to enter on the matter before the autumn, by which I understood him to mean October or November.

If you would like me to sound further before the opening of regular negotiations either as to the matters which may be discussed, or as to the means of discussing them, *e.g.*, by correspondence in the earlier stages or by the selection of persons to represent the two countries and discuss the points involved in some place convenient to both governments, I can easily find means of doing so.

As Mr. Knox's letter enclosed, expresses a desire for an early reply, I should be glad to know as soon as may be convenient to your Ministers what reply it is wished that I should make to his request.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES BRYCE.

His Excellency

The Governor General.

Enclosure in No. 3.

From the United States Secretary of State to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR,—You will recall that as a result of correspondence and oral communication between the Department and Your Excellency's Embassy during

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last February, tariff negotiations were carried on directly between the Government of the United States and the Dominion Government with a success which enabled the President by proclamation to extend to Canada the minimum tariff of the United States.

In the course of those negotiations, in my correspondence with Mr. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, there was expressed the desire of the United States and of Canada to improve their commercial relations as well as the intention of the two governments to undertake, at such time and in such manner as might be mutually satisfactory, a readjustment of those relations on broad and liberal lines.

It is now the wish of the President to initiate and carry on tariff negotiations along the lines referred to, and since it is desired to proceed as soon as may be found expedient by the Dominion Government, I have the honour to request Your Excellency again to be good enough to inform me, at your early convenience, as to the channel through which this Department may most expeditiously broach this subject to the Canadian authorities, and, if agreeable to them, most effectively proceed with the negotiations.

I am, &c.,

P. C. KNOX.

No. 4.

His Excellency
The Right Honourable
JAMES BRYCE.

From the Governor General to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

Telegram.

May 16, 1910.

Referring to Mr. Knox's despatch May 12, my Ministers would have been pleased to have arranged for earlier negotiations if they had understood that such were desired by the United States Government, but they had reason to believe that the President did not think it would be possible to take up negotiations before the autumn. Under this impression several Ministers have already left Ottawa to attend to various matters, and Mr. Fielding, who has had charge of the negotiations, is leaving in a few days for England on public business.

Under these circumstances some delay appears to be unavoidable. Please inform United States Government.

GREY.

No. 5.

From His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General.

No. 87.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1910.

MY LORD,—On the receipt of Your Excellency's telegram of the 16th instant, I addressed to the Secretary of State a letter, copy of which is enclosed herewith, stating the reasons for which the Dominion Government were unable to proceed at present with the tariff negotiations proposed by the United States Government.

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I would suggest that it might be well if a despatch were sent to me, which should state somewhat more fully the position of Your Excellency's Government in this matter and the reason why, while sharing the wish of the United States Government in this matter to make progress with the negotiations suggested they find some little postponement of the opening of those negotiations to be unavoidable under existing circumstances. I would then communicate such a despatch or the substance of it. to the United States Government, by whom it would no doubt be appreciated.

I have, etc.,

JAMES BRYCE.

Enclosure in No. 5.

From His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the United States Secretary of State.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY,—In further reply to your letter of the 12th instant, a copy of which I forwarded at once to Canada, I have now to say that a telegram has just reached me from the Governor General of Canada in which he informs me that his government would have been glad to have entered at once upon the negotiations suggested in your letter, had they known sooner that such was the wish of the United States Government. They had, however, been under the impression that it was the wish of the President that these negotiations should not begin until some later time, and probably in the autumn. The Parliament of the Dominion having adjourned a fortnight ago, several of the Ministers have left Ottawa for different parts of the country to attend to various matters, and Mr. Fielding, to whose department the question of tariff matters specially belongs, and who had charge of the recent negotiations which resulted in the agreement, happily concluded in March last, has arranged to proceed forthwith to England upon public business of importance. The Government of the Dominion, therefore, fear that, under these circumstances, it will be necessary that the opening of the negotiations now contemplated should be postponed for some little time, pleased as they should have been to proceed at once with them had that been possible.

The Dominion Government will doubtless apprise me of the time when it will be possible for these negotiations to be entered on, and it will then be my pleasure to inform you not only of that fact, but also to inform you in reply to the enquiry which was contained in your letter of the 12th instant of the methods by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Dominion think that it would be most convenient to conduct the negotiations.

I am, &c.,

JAMES BRYCE.

The Honourable

P. C. KNOX,

Secretary of State,

&c., &c., &c.

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No. 6.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on May 30, 1910.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated May 25, 1910, from the Secretary of State for External Affairs, submitting that,—having been made aware of the desire of the United States Government to enter at an early date upon negotiations for the improvement of commercial relations between Canada and the United States, which were proposed by the United States Government,—Your Excellency's Advisers would have been pleased to have arranged for earlier negotiations if they had understood that such were desired by the United States Government, but that they gathered from Mr. Bryce's despatch of the 7th April that the President did not think it possible to take up negotiations before the autumn.

The Minister states that under this impression several Ministers have already left Ottawa to attend to various matters, and the Minister of Finance, who has had charge of the negotiations, is leaving for England in a few days on public business.

That in these circumstances, while sharing the wish of the United States Government to make progress with the negotiations, they regret that delay in entering upon them would appear to be unavoidable.

The Committee advise that Your Excellency may be pleased to forward a copy hereof to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 7.

From the Governor General to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

No. 63.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, June 2, 1910.

SIR,—With reference to Your Excellency's despatch No. 87 of May 18 last, regarding the tariff negotiations proposed by the United States Government, I have the honour to transmit, herewith, for Your Excellency's information May 30, 1910. copies of an approved Minute of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, stating that my responsible advisers would have been pleased to arrange for earlier negotiations had they understood that this was desired by the United States Government, but they had gathered from Your Excellency's despatch of April 7, that the President did not think it possible to take up negotiations before the autumn. Several of the Ministers have consequently already left Ottawa, and the Minister of Finance, who has had charge of the negotiations, is leaving for England in a few days on public business.

I have, &c.,

GREY.

His Excellency

The Right Honourable

JAMES BRYCE, P.C.,

&c., &c., &c.

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No. 8.

*From His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General.*BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, February 6, 1911.

No. 16.

MY LORD,—The enclosed Memorandum by the Secretary in charge of Commercial Affairs to this Embassy calls attention to a point in which there may be thought to be some discrepancy between the Bill now before Congress for giving effect to the Canadian Reciprocity agreement and the agreement itself. Should your Excellency's Ministers be of opinion that there is such a discrepancy, the point may seem to call for prompt enquiry.

If it be found to be of importance and action by this Embassy is desired, a statement of the view of your Ministers as to what was intended by the negotiators and as to the line of argument which it is wished the Embassy should present to the United States Government had better be sent by telegraph in order that the matter may be taken up before the Bill is reported out of Committee, which is expected to be on Friday.

The prospects of the Bill passing the House of Representatives with the assistance of the Democratic vote are good; but there is little chance of the Senate taking action on it at this session. Whether the President will call an extra session is still quite doubtful and its prospects at an extra session in the Senate, though probably better than in the present Congress will depend on the extent to which public opinion continues to show an increasing support of the President's policy.

Under these circumstances the Dominion Government may wish to consider the advisability of deferring definite action on their side until after the close of this Congress on March 4. It will then be known whether the agreement has a good chance of being adopted by the Democratic majority in the next House. Without that it cannot become law within any future to be foreseen.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BRYCE.

P.S.—I transmit, herewith, copies of the Bill now before Congress and of the President's Message submitting the agreement.

Enclosure in No. 8.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

PULP AND PAPER.

There is a discrepancy between the McCall Bill, as introduced in the House, and the terms of the Agreement as to pulp and paper.

The Agreement in the last item of Schedule A puts pulp together with paper of not more than four cents a pound on the free list of both countries. To this are annexed two provisos. The first says that such Canadian pulp and paper shall be admitted free into the United States provided no export duties have been levied on it. This is to say, supposing certain provinces impose an export duty on pulp, nevertheless paper from those or other provinces or pulp from other provinces would be admitted free to the United States. The second proviso says that American pulp

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or paper shall be admitted free of duty to Canada only when similar Canadian products are admitted free of duty to the United States from all parts of Canada. Therefore, in the contingency above mentioned, Canadian paper would be coming free into the United States but American would not be going free into Canada.

But the Bill though it reproduces the first proviso that Canadian pulp and paper shall be imported free into the United States on the condition that no export duty has been levied on it, adds as a second proviso that the Articles in Schedule A, including paper and pulp, shall be admitted free to the United States only when they are admitted free to Canada. Therefore, in the contingency suggested above, by no means improbable, if not indeed actually present, under the Agreement Canada would enjoy free entry of paper to the United States which would be denied her under the Bill.

The point may not be of practically importance, but if it is, the attention of the State Department should be called to it before the Bill is reported out of Committee—probably on Friday next.

GEORGE YOUNG,

Secretary in Charge of Commercial Affairs.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 15, 1911.

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

February 24, 1911.

Reported by Mr. Burrows, without amendment.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE RECIPROCAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE DOMINION OF CANADA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles hereinafter enumerated, the growth, product or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, when imported therefrom into the United States or any or its possessions (except the Philippine islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), in lieu of the duties now levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, namely:—

Fresh meats: Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork and all other fresh or refrigerated meats excepting game, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Bacon and hams, not in tins or jars, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner, not otherwise herein provided for, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Canned meats and canned poultry, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Extract of meat, fluid or not, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Lard and compounds thereof, cottolene and cotton stearine, and animal stearine, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Tallow, forty cents per one hundred pounds.

Egg yolk, egg albumen, and blood albumen, seven and one-half centum ad valorem.

Fish (except shellfish) by whatever name known, packed in oil, in tin boxes or cans, including the weight of the package: (a) when weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each, five cents per package; (b) when weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each, four cents per package; (c) when weighing

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twelve ounces each or less, two cents per package; (d) when weighing thirty-six ounces each or more, or when packed in oil, in bottles, jars, or kegs, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other air-tight packages, and including the weight of the package, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Wheat flour and semolina, and rye flour, fifty cents per barrel of one hundred and ninety-six pounds.

Oatmeal and rolled oats, including the weight of paper covering, fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

Corn meal, twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds.

Barley malt, forty-five cents per one hundred pounds.

Barley, pot, pearled, or patent, one-half cent per pound.

Buckwheat flour or meal, one-half cent per pound.

Split peas, dried, seven and one-half cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Prepared cereal foods, not otherwise provided for herein, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Bran middlings, and other offals of grain used for animal food, twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds.

Macaroni and vermicelli, one cent per pound.

Biscuits, wafers, and cakes, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses, or other material, twenty-five cents per centum ad valorem.

Biscuits, wafers, cakes and other baked articles, composed in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal, when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits, or confectionery; also candied peel, candied popcorn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy, and confectionery of all kinds, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Maple sugar and maple syrup, one cent per pound.

Pickles, including nuts, sauces of all kinds, and fish paste or sauce, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices and fruit syrup, non-alcoholic, seventeen and one-half centum ad valorem.

Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters, in bottles or jugs, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Essential oils, seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Grape vines, gooseberry, raspberry, and currant bushes, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Farm wagons and finished parts thereof, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Ploughs, tooth and disc harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, including windstackers, baggers, weighers, and self-feeders therefor and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Portable engines with boilers, in combination, horse-powers and traction engines for farm purposes; hay loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm or field rollers, manure spreaders, weeders and windmills, and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, except shafting, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Grindstones of sandstone, not mounted, finished or not, five cents per one hundred pounds.

Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and all other monumental or building stone, except marble, breccia, and onyx, unmanufactured or not dressed hewn or polished, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Roofing slates, fifty-five cents per one hundred square feet.

Vitrified paving blocks, not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and paving blocks of stone, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Oxide of iron, as a colour, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

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Asbestos, further manufactured than ground; manufactures of asbestos or articles of which asbestos is the component material of chief value, including woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of asbestos, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Printing ink, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Cutlery, plated or not—pocketknives, penknives, scissors and shears, knives and forks for household purposes, and table steels, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Bells and gongs, brass corners and rules for printers, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Basins, urinals, and other plumbing fixtures for bathrooms and lavatories; bathtubs, sinks, and laundry tubs of earthenware, stone, cement, or clay, or of other material thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Brass band instruments, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Printers' wooden cases and cabinets for holding type, twentyseven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Wood flour, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Canoes and small boats of wood, not power boats, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Feathers, crude, not dressed, coloured, or otherwise manufactured, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Antiseptic surgical dressings, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes, and oakum prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated; surgical trusses, pessaries, and suspensory bandages of all kinds, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Motor vehicles, other than for railways and tramways, and automobiles and parts thereof, not including rubber tires, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Iron or steel digesters for the manufacture of wood pulp, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Musical instrument cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocketbooks, fly books for artificial flies, all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather thirty per centum ad valorem.

Aluminum in crude form, five cents per pound.

Aluminum in plates, sheets, bars, and rods, eight cents per pound.

Laths, ten cents per one thousand pieces.

Shingles, thirty cents per thousand.

Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber; planed or finished on one side, fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure; planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved, or planed or finished on two sides, seventy-five cents per thousand feet, board measure; planed or finished on three sides, or planed and finished on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and twelve and one-half cents per thousand feet, board measure; planed and finished on four sides, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing and grooving.

Iron ore, including manganimiferous iron ore, and the dress or residuum from burnt pyrites, ten cents per ton; *Provided*, That in levying and collecting the duty on iron ore no deduction shall be made from the weight of the ore on account of moisture which may be chemically or physically combined therewith.

Coal slack or culm of all kinds, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, fifteen cents per ton.

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Provided, That the duties above enumerated shall take effect whenever the President of the United States shall have satisfactory evidence and shall make proclamation that on the articles hereinafter enumerated, the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutila), when imported therefrom into the Dominion of Canada, duties not in excess of the following are imposed, namely:—

Fresh meats.—Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and all other fresh or refrigerated meats excepting game, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Bacon and hams, not in tins or jars, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner, not otherwise herein provided for, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Canned meats and canned poultry, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Extract of meat, fluid or not, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Lard, and compounds thereof, cottolene and cotton stearin, and animal stearin, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Tallow, forty cents per one hundred pounds.

Egg yolk, egg albumen, and blood albumen, seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Fish, (except shellfish), by whatever name known packed in oil, in tin boxes or cans, including the weight of the package: (a) when weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each, five cents per package; (b) when weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each, four cents per package; (c) when weighing twelve ounces each or less, two cents per package; (d) when weighing thirty-six ounces each or more, or when packed in oil, in bottles, jars, or kegs, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other air-tight packages, and including the weight of the package, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Wheat flour and semolina; and rye flour, fifty cents per barrel of one hundred and ninety-six pounds.

Oatmeal and rolled oats, including the weight of paper covering, fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

Corn meal, twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds.

Barley malt, forty-five cents per one hundred pounds.

Barley, pot, pearled, or patent, one-half cent per pound.

Buckwheat flour or meal, one-half cent per pound.

Split peas, dried, seven and one-half cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Prepared cereal foods, not otherwise provided for herein, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Bran, middlings, and other offals of grain used for animal food, twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds.

Macaroni and vermicelli, one cent per pound.

Biscuits, wafers, and cakes, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses, or other material, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Biscuits, wafers, cakes, and other baked articles, composed in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal, when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits, or confectionery; also candied peel, candied popcorn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy, and confectionery of all kinds, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Maple sugar and maple syrup, one cent per pound.

Pickles, including pickled nuts, sauces of all kinds, and fish paste or sauce, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit syrup, non-alcoholic, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters, in bottles or jugs, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Essential oils, seven and one-half per centum ad valorem

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Grapevines; gooseberry, raspberry and currant bushes, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Farm wagons, and finished parts thereof, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Ploughs, tooth and disc harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators; thrashing machines, including windstackers, baggers, weighers, and self-feeders therefor, and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Portable engines with boilers, in combination, horse-power and traction engines, for farm purposes; hay loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm or field rollers, manure spreaders, weeders, and windmills, and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, except shafting, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Grindstones of sandstone, not mounted, finished or not, five cents per one hundred pounds.

Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and all other monumental or building stone, except marble, breccia, and onyx, unmanufactured or not dressed, hewn or polished, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Roofing slates, fifty-five cents per one hundred square feet.

Vitrified paving blocks, not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and paving blocks of stone, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Oxide of iron, as a colour, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Asbestos further manufactured than ground: Manufactures of asbestos, or articles of which asbestos is the component material of chief value, including woven fabrics wholly or in chief value of asbestos, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Printing ink, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Cutlery, plated or not: Pocketknives, penknives, scissors and shears, knives and forks for household purposes, and table steels, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Bells and gongs, brass corners and rules for printers, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Basins, urinals, and other plumbing fixtures for bathrooms and lavatories; bathtubs, sinks, and laundry tubs, of earthenware, stone, cement, or clay or of other material thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Brass band instruments, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Printers' wooden cases and cabinets for holding type, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Wood flour, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Canoes and small boats of wood, not power boats, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Feathers, crude, not dressed, coloured or otherwise manufactured, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Antiseptic surgical dressings, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes, and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated; surgical trusses, pessaries and suspensory bandages of all kinds, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Plate glass, not beveled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Motor vehicles, other than for railways and tramways, and automobiles, and parts thereof, not including rubber tires, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Iron or steel digesters for the manufacture of wood pulp, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

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Musical instrument cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocketbooks, fly books for artificial flies; all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Cement Portland, and hydraulic or water lime in barrels, bags, or casks, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, eleven cents per one hundred pounds.

Trees: Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, and quince, of all kinds, and small peach trees known as June buds, two and one-half cents each.

Condensed milk the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, two cents per pound.

Biscuits without added sweetening, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Fruit in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty, two cents per pound.

Peanuts, shelled, one cent per pound.

Peanuts, unshelled, one-half cent per pound.

Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, including bituminous coal such as will not pass through a three-quarter inch screen, forty-five cents per ton.

That the articles mentioned in the following paragraphs, the growth, product, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, when imported therefrom into the United States or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), shall be exempt from duty, namely:—

Live animals: Cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep, lambs, and all other live animals.

Poultry, dead, or alive.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat, dried peas and beans, edible.

Corn, sweet corn, or maize.

Hay, straw, and cowpease.

Fresh vegetables Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbages, and all other vegetables in their natural state.

Fresh fruits: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries, and all other edible fruits in their natural state, except lemons, oranges, limes, grapefruit, shaddocks, pomelos, and pineapples.

Dried fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, and apricots, dried, desiccated, or evaporated.

Dairy products: Butter, cheese, and fresh milk and cream: *Provided*, that cans actually used in the transportation of milk or cream may be passed back and forth between the two countries free of duty, under such regulations as the respective Governments may prescribe.

Eggs of barnyard fowl, in the shell.

Honey.

Cottonseed oil.

Seeds: Flaxseed or linseed, cottonseed, and other oil seeds; grass seed, including timothy and clover seed; garden, field, and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower seeds).

Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted, or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil; and shellfish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters, and clams in any state, fresh or packed, and covering of the foregoing.

Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, including cod oil: *Provided*, That fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States shall be admitted into Canada as the product of the United States, and, similarly, that fish oil, whale oil, and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States as the product of Canada.

Salt.

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs.

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Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves.

Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.

Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric-light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.

Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.

Pickets and palings.

Plaster rock, or gypsum, crude, not ground.

Mica, unmanufactured or rough trimmed only, and mica, ground or bolted.

Feldspar, crude, powdered or ground.

Asbestos, not further manufactured than ground.

Fluorspar, crude, not ground.

Glycerine, crude, not purified.

Talc, ground, bolted, or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, and soda ash.

Extracts of hemlock bark.

Carbon electrodes.

Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwies, not less than six feet in length, or brass in strips, sheets, or plates, not polished, planished, or coated.

Cream separators of every description, and parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing.

Rolled iron or steel sheets, or plates, number fourteen gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin, or other metal, or not.

Crucible cast-steel wire, valued at not less than six cents per pound.

Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve, and thirteen wire gauge.

Typesetting and typesetting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices.

Barbed fencing wire of iron or steel, galvanized or not.

Coke.

Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and not smaller than number six wire gauge.

Provided, That the articles above enumerated, the growth, product, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, shall be exempt from duty when the President of the United States shall have satisfactory evidence and shall make proclamation that the following articles, the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), are admitted into the Dominion of Canada free of duty, namely:

Live animals: Cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep, lambs, and all other live animals.

Poultry, dead or alive.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat; dried peas and beans, edible.

Corn, sweet corn, or maize (except into Canada for distillation).

Hay straw, and cow peas.

Fresh vegetables: Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions cabbages, and all other vegetables in their natural state.

Fresh fruits: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries, and all other edible fruits in their natural state.

Dried fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, and apricots, dried dessicated, or evaporated.

Dairy products: Butter, cheese, and fresh milk and cream: *Provided*, That cans actually used in the transportation of milk or cream may be passed back and forth

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between the two countries free of duty, under such regulations as the respective governments may prescribe.

Eggs of barnyard fowl in the shell.

Honey.

Cotton-seed oil.

Seeds: Flaxseed or linseed, cotton seed, and other oil seeds; grass seed, including timothy and clover seed; garden, field, and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower seeds).

Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil; and shellfish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters, and clams in any state, fresh or packed, and coverings of the foregoing.

Seal, herring, whale and other fish oil including cod oil: *Provided*, That fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, shall be admitted into Canada as the product of the United States, and similarly that fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States as the product of Canada.

Salt.

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs.

Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars, or in building wharfs.

Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.

Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.

Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.

Pickets and palings.

Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, not ground.

Mica, unmanufactured or rough trimmed only, and mica ground or bolted.

Feldspar, crude, powdered or ground.

Asbestos not further manufactured than ground.

Fluorspar, crude, not ground.

Glycerine, crude, not purified.

Talc, ground, bolted or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, and soda ash.

Extracts of hemlock bark.

Carbon electrodes.

Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, or brass in strips, sheets, or plates, not polished, planished, or coated.

Cream separators of every description, and parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing.

Rolled iron or steel sheets or plates, number fourteen gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated in zinc, tin or other metal, or not.

Crucible, cast-steel wire, valued at not less than six cents per pound.

Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve, and thirteen wire gauge.

Typecasting and typesetting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices.

Barbed fencing wire or iron or steel, galvanized or not.

Coke.

Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and not smaller than number six wire gauge.

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Section 2.—Pulp of wood mechanically ground, pulp of wood, chemical, bleached, or unbleached; news print paper, and other paper, and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood pulp or from chemical wood pulp, or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, coloured in the pulp, or not coloured, and valued at not more than four cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wall paper, being the products of Canada, when imported therefrom directly into the United States, shall be admitted free of duty, on the condition precedent that no export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise), or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly), shall have been imposed upon such paper, board, or wood pulp, or the wood used in the manufacture of such paper, board, or wood pulp, or the wood pulp used in the manufacture of such paper or board.

Passed the House of Representatives, February 14, 1911.

Attest:

A. McDOWELL,

Clerk.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message of December 6, 1910, I stated that the policy of broader and closer trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, which was initiated in the adjustment of the maximum and minimum provisions of the Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, had proved mutually beneficial and that it justified further efforts for the readjustment of the commercial relations of the two countries. I also informed you that, by my direction, the Secretary of State had dispatched two representatives of the Department of State as special commissioners to Ottawa to confer with representatives of the Dominion Government, that they were authorized to take steps to formulate a reciprocal trade agreement, and that the Ottawa conferences thus begun had been adjourned to be resumed in Washington.

On the 7th of the present month two cabinet ministers came to Washington as representatives of the Dominion Government, and the conferences were continued between them and the Secretary of State. The result of the negotiations was that on the 1st instant a reciprocal trade agreement was reached, the text of which is herewith transmitted with accompanying correspondence and other data.

One by one the controversies resulting from the uncertainties which attended the partition of British territory on the American continent at the close of the revolution, and which were inevitable under the then conditions, have been eliminated—some by arbitration and some by direct negotiation. The merits of these disputes, many of them extending through a century, need not now be reviewed. They related to the settlement of boundaries, the definition of rights of navigation, the interpretation of treaties, and many other subjects.

Through the friendly sentiments, the energetic efforts, and the broadly patriotic views of successive administrations, and especially of that of my immediate predecessor, all these questions have been settled. The most acute related to the Atlantic fisheries, and this long-standing controversy, after amicable negotiation, was referred to The Hague Tribunal. The judgment of that august international court has been accepted by the people of both countries and a satisfactory agreement in pursuance of the judgment has ended completely the controversy. An equitable arrangement has recently been reached between our Interstate Commerce Commission and the

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similar body in Canada in regard to through rates on the transportation lines between the two countries.

The path having been thus opened for the improvement of commercial relations, a reciprocal trade agreement is the logical sequence of all that has been accomplished in disposing of matters of a diplomatic and controversial character. The identity of interest of two peoples linked together by race, language, political institutions, and geographical proximity offers the foundation. The contribution to the industrial advancement of our own country by the migration across the boundary of the thrifty and industrious Canadians of English, Scotch, and French origin is now repaid by the movement of large numbers of our own sturdy farmers to the northwest of Canada, thus giving their labour, their means, and their experience to the development of that section, with its agricultural possibilities.

The guiding motive in seeking adjustment of trade relations between two countries so situated geographically should be to give play to productive forces as far as practicable, regardless of political boundaries. While equivalency should be sought in an arrangement of this character, an exact balance of financial gain is neither imperative nor attainable. No yardstick can measure the benefits to the two peoples of this freer commercial intercourse and no trade agreement should be judged wholly by custom house statistics.

We have reached a stage in our own development that calls for a statesmanlike and broad view of our future economic status and its requirements. We have drawn upon our natural resources in such a way as to invite attention to their necessary limit. This has properly aroused effort to conserve them, to avoid their waste, and to restrict their use to our necessities. We have so increased in population and in our consumption of food products and the other necessities of life, hitherto supplied largely from our own country, that unless we materially increase our production we can see before us a change in our economic position, from that of a country selling to the world food and natural products of the farm and forest, to one consuming and importing them. Excluding cotton, which is exceptional, a radical change is already shown in our exports in the falling off in the amount of our agricultural products sold abroad and a corresponding marked increase in our manufactures exported. A farsighted policy requires that if we can enlarge our supply of natural resources, and especially of food products and the necessities of life, without substantial injury to any of our producing and manufacturing classes, we should take steps to do so now. We have on the north of us a country contiguous to ours for three thousand miles, with natural resources of the same character as ours which have not been drawn upon as ours have been, and in the development of which the conditions as to wages and character of the wage earner and transportation to market differ but little from those prevailing with us. The difference is not greater than it is between different States of our own country or between different provinces of the Dominion of Canada. Ought we not, then, to arrange a commercial agreement with Canada, if we can, by which we shall have direct access to her great supply of natural products without an obstructing or prohibitory tariff? This is not a violation of the protective principle, as that has been authoritatively announced by those who uphold it, because that principle does not call for a tariff between this country and one whose conditions as to production, population, and wages are so like ours, and when our common boundary line of three thousand miles in itself must make a radical distinction between our commercial treatment of Canada and of any other country.

The Dominion has greatly prospered. It has an active, aggressive, and intelligent people. They are coming to the parting of the ways. They must soon decide whether they are to regard themselves as isolated permanently from our markets by a perpetual wall or whether we are to be commercial friends. If we give them reason to take the former view, can we complain if they adopt methods denying access to certain of our natural resources except upon conditions quite unfavourable to us? A

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notable instance of such a possibility may be seen in the conditions surrounding the supply of pulp wood and the manufacture of print paper, for which we have made a conditional provision in the agreement, believed to be equitable. Should we not now, therefore, before their policy has become too crystalized and fixed for change, meet them in a spirit of real concession, facilitate commerce between the two countries and thus partly increase the natural resources available to our people?

I do not wish to hold out the prospect that the unrestricted interchange of food products will greatly and at once reduce their cost to the people of this country. Moreover, the present small amount of Canadian surplus for export as compared with that of our own production and consumption would make the reduction gradual. Excluding the element of transportation, the price of staple food products, especially of cereals, is much the same the world over, and the recent increase in price has been the result of a world-wide cause. But a source of supply as near as Canada would certainly help to prevent speculative fluctuations, would steady local price movements, and would postpone the effect of a further world increase in the price of leading commodities entering into the cost of living, if that be inevitable.

In the reciprocal trade agreement numerous additions are made to the free list. These include not only food commodities, such as cattle, fish, wheat and other grains, fresh vegetables, fruits, and dairy products, but also rough lumber and raw materials useful to our own industries. Free lumber we ought to have. By giving our people access to Canadian forests we shall reduce the consumption of our own, which, in the hands of comparatively few owners, now have a value that requires the enlargement of our available timber resources.

Natural, and especially food, products being placed on the free list, the logical development of a policy of reciprocity in rates on secondary food products, or food-stuffs partly manufactured, is, where they cannot also be entirely exempted from duty, to lower the duties in accord with the exemption of the raw material from duty. This has been followed in the trade agreement which has been negotiated. As an example, wheat is made free and the rate on flour is equalized on a lower basis. In the same way, live animals being made free, the duties on fresh meats and on secondary meat products and on canned meats are substantially lowered. Fresh fruits and vegetables being placed on the free list, the duties on canned goods of these classes are reduced.

Both countries in their industrial development have to meet the competition of lower priced labour in other parts of the world. Both follow the policy of encouraging the development of home industries by protective duties within reasonable limits. This has made it difficult to extend the principle of reciprocal rates to many manufactured commodities, but after much negotiation and effort we have succeeded in doing so in various and important instances.

The benefit to our widespread agricultural implement industry from the reduction of Canadian duties in the agreement is clear. Similarly the new, widely distributed and expanding motor vehicle industry of the United States is given access to the Dominion market on advantageous terms.

My purpose in making a reciprocal trade agreement with Canada has been not only to obtain one which would be naturally advantageous to both countries, but one which also would be truly national in its scope as applied to our own country and would be of benefit to all sections. The currents of business and the transportation facilities that will be established forward and back across the border cannot but inure to the benefit of the boundary States. Some readjustments may be needed, but in a very short period the advantage of the free commercial exchange between communities separated only by short distances will strikingly manifest itself. That the broadening of the sources of food supplies, that the opening of the timber resources of the Dominion to our needs, that the addition to the supply of raw materials will be limited to no particular section does not require demonstration. The same observa-

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tion applies to the markets which the Dominion offers us in exchange. As an illustration, it has been found possible to obtain free entry into Canada for fresh fruits and vegetables—a matter of special value to the South and to the Pacific coast in disposing of their products in their season. It also has been practicable to obtain free entry for the cottonseed oil of the South—a most important product with a rapidly expanding consumption in the Dominion.

The entire foreign trade of Canada in the last fiscal year, 1910, was \$655,000,000. The imports were \$376,000,000, and of this amount the United States contributed more than \$223,000,000. The reduction in the duties imposed by Canada will largely increase this amount and give us even a larger share of her market than we now enjoy, great as that is.

The data accompanying the text of the trade agreement exhibit in detail the facts which are here set forth briefly and in outline only. They furnish full information on which the legislation recommended may be based. Action on the agreement submitted will not interfere with such revision of our own tariff on imports from all countries as Congress may decide to adopt.

Reciprocity with Canada must necessarily be chiefly confined in its effect on the cost of living to food and forest products. The question of the cost of clothing as affected by duty on textiles and their raw materials, so much mooted, is not within the scope of an agreement with Canada because she raises comparatively few wool sheep, and her textile manufactures are unimportant.

This trade agreement, if entered into, will cement the friendly relations with the Dominion which have resulted from the satisfactory settlement of the controversies that have lasted for a century, and further promote good feeling between kindred peoples. It will extend the market for numerous products of the United States among the inhabitants of a prosperous neighbouring country with an increasing population and an increasing purchasing power. It will deepen and widen the sources of food supply in contiguous territory, and will facilitate the movement and distribution of these foodstuffs.

The geographical proximity, the closer relation of blood, common sympathies, and identical moral and social ideas furnish very real and striking reasons why this agreement ought to be viewed from a high plane.

Since becoming a nation, Canada has been our good neighbour, immediately contiguous across a wide continent without artificial or natural barrier except navigable waters used in common.

She has cost us nothing in the way of preparations for defense against her possible assault, and she never will. She has sought to agree with us quickly when differences have disturbed our relations. She shares with us common traditions and aspirations. I feel I have correctly interpreted the wish of the American people by expressing in the arrangement now submitted to Congress for its approval, their desire for a more intimate and cordial relationship with Canada. I therefore earnestly hope that the measure will be promptly enacted into law.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 26, 1911.

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CORRESPONDENCE EMBODYING AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IN
REGARD TO RECIPROCAL TARIFF LEGISLATION AND STATISTICAL
DATA TO SHOW THE EFFECT OF THE AGREEMENT UPON THE
COMMERCE AND REVENUES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

*Letter from the Canadian Ministers to the Secretary of State, with schedules
annexed.*

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1911.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY,—1. The negotiations initiated by the President several months ago, through your communication to His Excellency the British Ambassador, respecting a reciprocal tariff arrangement between the United States and Canada, and since carried on directly between representatives of the Governments of the two countries, have now, we are happy to say, reached a stage which gives reasonable assurance of a conclusion satisfactory to both countries.

2. We desire to set forth what we understand to be the contemplated arrangement and to ask you to confirm it.

3. It is agreed that the desired tariff changes shall not take the formal shape of a treaty, but that the Governments of the two countries will use their utmost efforts to bring about such changes by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa.

4. The Governments of the two countries having made this agreement from the conviction that, if confirmed by the necessary legislative authorities, it will benefit the people on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement, if so confirmed, will remain in operation for a considerable period. Only this expectation on the part of both Governments would justify the time and labour that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed measures. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States Congress or the Parliament of Canada, but that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient. We look for the continuance of the arrangement, not because either party is bound to it, but because of our conviction that the more liberal trade policy thus to be established will be viewed by the people of the United States and Canada as one which will strengthen the friendly relations now happily prevailing and promote the commercial interest of both countries.

5. As respects a considerable list of articles produced in both countries, we have been able to agree that they shall be reciprocally free. A list of the articles to be admitted free of duty into the United States when imported from Canada, and into Canada when imported from the United States, is set forth in Schedule A.

6. As respects another group of articles, we have been able to agree upon common rates of duty to be applied to such articles when imported into the United States. A list of these articles, with the rates of duty, is set forth in Schedule B.

7. In a few instances it has been found that the adoption of a common rate will be inconvenient and therefore exceptions have to be made.

8. Schedule C specifies articles upon which the United States will levy the rates therein set forth when such articles are imported from Canada.

9. Schedule D specifies articles upon which Canada will levy the rates therein set forth when such articles are imported from the United States.

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10. With respect to the discussions that have taken place concerning the duties upon the several grades of pulp, printing paper, &c.—mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, bleached and unbleached, news printing paper and other printing paper and board made from wood pulp, of the value not exceeding four cents per pound at the place of shipment—we note that you desire to provide that such articles from Canada shall be made free of duty in the United States only upon certain conditions respecting the shipment of pulp wood from Canada. It is necessary that we should point out that this is a matter in which we are not in a position to make any agreement. The restrictions at present existing in Canada are of a Provincial character. They have been adopted by several of the Provinces with regard to what are believed to be Provincial interests. We have neither the right nor the desire to interfere with the Provincial authorities in the free exercise of their constitutional powers in the administration of their public lands. The provisions you are proposing to make respecting the conditions upon which these classes of pulp and paper may be imported into the United States free of duty must necessarily be for the present inoperative. Whether the Provincial Governments will desire to in any way modify their regulations with a view to securing the free admission of pulp and paper from their Provinces into the market of the United States, must be a question for the Provincial authorities to decide. In the meantime, the present duties on pulp and paper imported from the United States into Canada will remain. Whenever pulp and paper of the classes already mentioned are admitted into the United States free of duty from all parts of Canada, then similar articles, when imported from the United States, shall be admitted into Canada free of duty.

11. The tariff changes proposed might not alone be sufficient to fully bring about the more favourable conditions which both parties desire. It is conceivable that Customs regulations which are deemed essential in some cases might operate unfavourably upon the trade between the United States and Canada and that such regulations, if made without due regard to the special conditions of the two countries, might to some extent defeat the good purpose of the present arrangement. It is agreed that the utmost care shall be taken by both Governments to see that only such Customs regulations are adopted as are reasonably necessary for the protection of the treasury against fraud; that no regulation shall be made or maintained which unreasonably hampers the more liberal exchange of commodities now proposed; that representations on either side as to the unfavourable operation of any regulation will receive from the other all due consideration, with the earnest purpose of removing any just cause of complaint; and that, if any further legislation is found necessary to enable either Government to carry out the purpose of this provision, such legislation will be sought from Congress or Parliament as the case may be.

12. The Government of Canada agree that, until otherwise determined by them, the licenses hitherto issued to United States fishing vessels under provisions of section 3 of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, granting to such vessels certain privileges on the Atlantic coast of Canada shall continue to be issued and that the fee to be paid to the Government of Canada for such license by the owner or commander of any such United States vessel shall hereafter be one dollar per annum.

13. It is understood that upon a day and hour to be agreed upon between the two Governments the President of the United States will communicate to Congress the conclusions now reached, and recommend, the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary on the part of the United States to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

14. It is understood that simultaneously with the sending of such communication to the United States Congress by the President, the Canadian Government will communicate to the Parliament of Canada the conclusions now reached and will there-

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upon take the necessary steps to procure such legislation as is required to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

15. Such legislation on the part of the United States may contain a provision that it shall not come into operation until the United States Government are assured that corresponding legislation has been or will be passed by the Parliament of Canada; and in like manner the legislation on the part of Canada may contain a provision that it shall not come into operation until the Government of Canada are assured that corresponding legislation has been passed or will be passed by the Congress of the United States.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. FIELDING.

WM. PATERSON.

The Honourable P. C. KNOX,
Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

SCHEDULE A.—Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada free of duty when imported from the United States, and reciprocally articles the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States free of duty when imported from Canada.

Live animals, viz.: Cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep, lambs, and all other live animals.

Poultry, dead or alive.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat; dried peas and beans, edible.

Corn, sweet corn, or maize (except into Canada for distillation).

Hay, straw, and cow peas.

Fresh vegetables, viz.: Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbages, and all other vegetables in their natural state.

Fresh fruits, viz.: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries, and all other edible fruits in their natural state.

Dried fruits, viz.: Apples, peaches, pears, and apricots, dried, dessicated or evaporated.

Dairy products, viz.: Butter, cheese, and fresh milk and cream. Provided, That cans actually used in the transportation of milk or cream may be passed back and forth between the two countries free of duty, under such regulations as the respective governments may prescribe.

Eggs of barnyard fowl, in the shell.

Honey.

Cotton-seed oil.

Seeds, viz.: Flaxseed or linseed, cotton seed, and other oil seeds; grass seed, including timothy and clover seed; garden, field, and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower seeds).

Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil; and shell fish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters and clams in any state, fresh or packed, and coverings of the foregoing.

Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, including cod oil.

Salt.

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs.

Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharfs.

Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.

Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.

Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.

Pickets and palings.

Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, not ground.

Mica, unmanufactured or rough trimmed only, and mica ground or bolted.

Feldspar, crude, powdered or ground.

Asbestos not further manufactured than ground.

Fluorspar, crude, not ground.

Glycerine, crude, not purified.

Talc, ground, bolted or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake; and soda ash.

Extracts of hemlock bark.

Carbon electrodes.

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Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, or brass in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated.

Cream separators of every description, and parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing.

Rolled iron or steel sheets, or plates, number fourteen gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin or other metal, or not.

Crucible cast steel wire, valued at not less than six cents per pound.

Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve, and thirteen wire gauge.

Typecasting and typesetting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices.

Barbed fencing wire of iron or steel, galvanized or not.

Coke.

Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and not smaller than number six wire gauge.

Pulp of wood mechanically ground; pulp of wood, chemical, bleached or unbleached; news print paper, and other paper, and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood pulp or from chemical wood pulp, or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, coloured in the pulp, or not coloured, and valued at not more than four cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wall paper.

Provided, That such paper and board, valued at four cents per pound or less, and wood pulp, being the products of Canada, when imported therefrom directly into the United States, shall be admitted free of duty, on the condition precedent that no export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly) shall have been imposed upon such paper, board, or wood pulp, or the wood used in the manufacture of such paper, board or wood pulp, or the wood pulp used in the manufacture of such paper or board;

Provided also, That such wood pulp, paper or board, being the products of the United States, shall only be admitted free of duty into Canada from the United States when such wood pulp, paper or board, being the products of Canada, are admitted from all parts of Canada free of duty into the United States.

NOTE.—It is understood that fresh fruits to be admitted free of duty into the United States from Canada do not include lemons, oranges, limes, grapefruit, shaddocks, pomelos, or pineapples.

It is also understood that fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States shall be admitted into Canada as the product of the United States, and similarly that fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States as the product of Canada.

SCHEDULE B.—Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undermentioned rates of duty when imported from the United States; and reciprocally the same articles the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States at identical rates of duty when imported from Canada.

Articles.	Rates of duties.
Fresh meats, viz: beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork and all other fresh or refrigerated meats excepting game.....per pound	One and one-quarter cents.
Bacon and hams, not in tins or jars.....per pound	One and one-quarter cents.
Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner, not otherwise herein provided for.....per pound	One and one-quarter cents.
Canned meats and canned poultry.....	Twenty per cent ad valorem.
Extract of meat, fluid or not.....	Twenty per cent ad valorem.
Lard, and compounds thereof, cottolene and cotton stearine, and animal stearine.....per pound	One and one-quarter cents.
Tallow.....per 100 pounds	Forty cents.
Egg yolk, egg albumen and blood albumen.....	Seven and one-half per cent ad valorem.
Fish (except shell fish) by whatever name known, packed in oil, in tin boxes or cans, including the weight of the package:	
(a) When weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each.....per package	Five cents.
(b) When weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each.....per package	Four cents.
(c) When weighing twelve ounces each or less.....per package	Two cents.
(d) When weighing thirty-six ounces each or more, or when packed in oil, in bottles, jars or kegs.....	Thirty per cent ad valorem.
Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other air-tight packages, and including the weight of the package.....per pound	One and one-quarter cents.
Wheat flour and semolina, and rye flour, per barrel of 196 pounds..	Fifty cents.
Oatmeal and rolled oats, including the weight of paper covering.....per 100 pounds	Fifty cents.
Corn meal.....per 100 pounds	Twelve and one-half cents.
Barley malt.....per 100 pounds	Forty-five cents.
Barley, pot, pearled and patent.....per pound	One-half cent.
Buckwheat flour or meal.....per pound	One-half cent.
Split peas, dried.....per bushel of 60 pounds	Seven and one-half cents.
Prepared cereal foods, not otherwise provided for herein....	Seventeen and one-half per cent ad valorem.
Bran, middlings and other offals of grain used for animal food, per 100 pounds	Twelve and one-half cents.
Macaroni and vermicelli.....per pound	One cent.
Biscuits, wafers and cakes, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses or other material.....	Twenty-five per cent ad valorem.
Biscuits, wafers, cakes and other baked articles composed in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits or confectionery; also candied peel, candied pop-corn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy, and confectionery of all kinds..	Thirty-two and one-half per cent ad valorem
Maple sugar and maple syrup.....per pound	One cent.
Pickles, including pickled nuts; sauces of all kinds, and fish paste or sauce.....	Thirty-two and one-half per cent ad valorem.
Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit syrup, non-alcoholic.....	Seventeen and a half per cent ad valorem.
Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters, in bottles or jugs.....	Seventeen and a half per cent ad valorem.
Essential oils.....	Seven and a half per cent ad valorem.
Grape vines; gooseberry, raspberry and currant bushes....	Seventeen and a half per cent ad valorem.
Farm wagons, and finished parts thereof.....	Twenty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.
Ploughs, tooth and disc harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, including windstackers, baggers, weighers, and self-feeders therefor, and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing.....	Fifteen per cent ad valorem.

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SCHEDULE B.—Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Rates of duties.
Portable engines with boilers, in combination, horse powers and traction engines, for farm purposes; hay loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm or field rollers, manure spreaders, weeders and windmills; and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, except shafting.	Twenty per cent ad valorem.
Grindstones of sandstone, not mounted, finished or not, per 100 pounds.	Five cents.
Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and all other monumental or building stone, except marble, brachia, and onyx, unmanufactured, or not dressed, hewn or polished.	Twelve and a half per cent ad valorem.
Roofing slates. per 100 square feet	Fifty-five cents.
Vitrified paving blocks, not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and paving blocks of stone.	Seventeen and a half per cent ad valorem.
Oxide of iron, as a colour.	Twenty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.
Asbestos further manufactured than ground; manufactures of asbestos, or articles of which asbestos is the component material of chief value, including woven fabrics wholly or in chief value of asbestos.	Twenty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.
Printing ink.	Seventeen and a half per cent ad valorem.
Cutlery, plated or not, viz, pocket knives, pen knives, scissors and shears, knives and forks for household purposes, and table steels.	Twenty-seven and a half per cent ad valorem.
Bells and gongs; brass corners and rules for printers.	Twenty-seven and a half per cent ad valorem.
Basins, urinals and other plumbing fixtures for bath rooms and lavatories; bath tubs, sinks and laundry tubs, of earthen ware, stone, cement or clay, or of other material.	Thirty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.
Brass band instruments.	Twenty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.
Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements.	Twenty-seven and a half per cent ad valorem.
Printers' wooden cases and cabinets for holding type.	Twenty-seven and a half per cent ad valorem.
Wood flour.	Twenty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.
Canoes and small boats of wood, not power boats.	Twenty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.
Feathers, crude, not dressed, coloured or otherwise manufactured	Twelve and a half per cent ad valorem.
Antiseptic surgical dressings, such as absorbent cotton cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated; surgical trusses, pessaries, and suspensory bandages of all kinds.	Seventeen and a half per cent ad valorem.
Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each.	Twenty-five per cent ad valorem.
Motor vehicles, other than for railways and tramways, and automobiles, and parts thereof, not including rubber tires.	Thirty per cent ad valorem.
Iron or steel digesters for the manufacture of wood pulp.	Twenty-seven and a half per cent ad valorem.
Musical instrument cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket books, fly books for artificial flies, all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather.	Thirty per cent ad valorem.

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SCHEDULE C.—Articles the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States at the undermentioned special rates of duty when imported from Canada.

Articles.	Rates of duties.
Aluminum in crude form.....per pound	Five cents.
Aluminum in plates, sheets, bars and rods.....per pound	Eight cents.
Laths.....per 1,000 pieces	Ten cents.
Shingles.....per thousand	Thirty cents.
Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber :	
Planed or finished on one side.....per M feet B. M.	Fifty cents.
Planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved, or planed or finished on two sides .. . per M. feet B. M.	Seventy-five cents.
Planed or finished on three sides, or planed and finished on two sides and tongued and grooved...per M feet B. M.	One dollar and twelve and a half cents.
Planed and finished on four sides.....per M. feet B. M.	One dollar and fifty cents.
And in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving.	
Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites. ....per ton of 2,240 pounds	Ten cents.
Coal slack or culm, of all kinds, such as will pass through a half- inch screen.....per ton of 2,240 pounds	Fifteen cents.

SCHEDULE D.—Articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undermentioned special rates of duty when imported from the United States.

Articles.	Rates of duties.
Cement, Portland, and hydraulic or water lime in barrels, bags, or casks, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....per 100 pounds	Eleven cents.
Trees, viz : Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum and quince, of all kinds, and small peach trees known as June buds.....each	Two and a half cents.
Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....per pound	Two cents.
Biscuits without added sweetening.....	Twenty per cent ad valorem.
Fruits in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty .....per pound	Two cents.
Peanuts, shelled.....per pound	One cent.
Peanuts, unshelled.....per pound	A half cent.
Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, including bituminous coal such as will not pass through a three-quarter inch screen.....per ton	Forty-five cents.

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Reply of the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1911.

The Honourable W. S. FIELDING and
The Honourable WILLIAM PATERSON,
Washington.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in relation to the negotiations initiated by the President several months ago for a reciprocal trade arrangement between the United States and Canada, in which you set forth and ask me to confirm your understanding of the results of our recent conferences in continuation of these negotiations.

I take great pleasure in replying that your statement of the proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my understanding of it.

It is a matter of some regret on our part that we have been unable to adjust our differences on the subject of wood pulp, pulp wood and print paper. We recognize the difficulties to which you refer growing out of the nature of the relations between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and for the present we must be content with the conditional arrangement which has been proposed in Schedule A attached to your letter.

I fully appreciate the importance, to which you call attention, of not permitting a too rigid customs administration to interfere with the successful operation of our agreement, if it is approved by the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Canada, and I desire to confirm your statement of our understanding on this point. I am satisfied that the spirit evinced on both sides gives assurance that every effort will be made to secure the full measure of benefit which is contemplated in entering into this arrangement.

The assurance that you give that the Dominion Government proposes to require only a nominal fee from the fishing vessels of the United States for the privileges in Canadian waters for which heretofore a charge of \$1.50 per ton for each vessel has been required is most gratifying.

I heartily concur in your statement of the purposes inspiring the negotiations and in the views expressed by you as to the mutual benefits to be derived by both countries in the event our work is confirmed, and I take this opportunity to assure you, on behalf of the President, of his appreciation of the cordial spirit in which you have met us in these negotiations.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

P. C. KNOX.

Acknowledgement of the Canadian Ministers.

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 21, 1911.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY,—We have received with much satisfaction your letter of this date in which you have confirmed our understanding of the arrangement which is being made between us respecting trade relations between the United States and Canada.

In bringing the negotiations to a close permit us to express our warmest appreciation of the spirit in which the whole subject has been dealt with by the President and yourself and of the unvarying courtesy which we have received in Washington from all the officials of your Government with whom we have been brought in contact.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. FIELDING.
WM. PATERSON

The Honourable P. C. KNOX,
Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

TABLE A.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Trade Relations, Department of State, from 'Trade and Navigation, 1910,' issued by the Canadian Department of Customs.]

SCHEDULE A.

Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada free of duty when imported from the United States, and reciprocally articles the growth, product of manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States free of duty when imported from Canada.

United States Tariff No.	Canadian Tariff No.	Articles.	United States Rates.	Canadian General Rates.	Proposed Reciprocal Rates.	Imports into Canada from the United States.		Customs Duties.	
						Quantity.	Value. \$	Now levied by Canada. \$ cts.	To be re- mitted by Canada. \$ cts.
225	Ex.	5 Cattle, less than 1 year old.	\$2 each	25 per cent.	Free	1,012 head	25,150	6,287 50	6,287 50
		Cattle, other, worth not over \$14.	\$3.75 each	"	"				
		Cattle, other, worth \$14 or over.	\$14 27½ per cent.	"	"				
227	Ex.	4 Horses over 1 year old, worth \$50 or less.	\$30 each	\$12.50 each	"	86 head.	3,600	1,075 00	1,075 00
	Ex.	5 Horses, other, worth \$150 or less.	"	25 per cent.	"				
		Horses, other, worth over \$150.	"	"	"	6,518 head	397,903	99,475 75	99,475 75
		Horses, other, worth over \$150.	"	"	"				
226		6 Hogs.	\$1.50 each	15 cents per pound	"	2,760 pounds	2,140	41 40	41 40
228	Ex.	5 Sheep, 1 year old, or over	"	25 per cent.	"				
		Sheep, less than 1 year old	75 cents each	"	"	35,844 head	131,492	32,873 00	32,873 00
229	Ex.	5 All other live animals.	20 per cent.	"	"				
289	Ex.	9 Poultry, dead.	5 cents per pound	20 per cent.	"		88,886	22,221 50	22,221 50
		Poultry, alive.	3 cents per pound	"	"				
242		60 Wheat.	25 cents per bushel	12 cents per bushel	"	54,964 bushels	55,139	6,595 68	6,595 68
Ex. 241		58 Rye.	10 cents per bushel	10 cents per bushel	"				
						1,306 bushels	1,599	130 60	130 60

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238	56	Oats.	15 cents per bushel.	"	23,361 bushels.	13,833	2,336 10	2,336 10
230	52	Barley	30 cents per bushel.	"	164,532 bushels.	99,810	24,679 80	24,679 80
Ex. 234	49	Buckwheat.	15 cents per bushel.	"	441 bushels.	426	66 60	66 60
Ex. 262	48	Edible dried peas.	25 cents per bushel.	"	12,875 bushels.	35,406	1,931 25	1,931 25
249	47	Edible dried beans	40 cents per bushel.	"	3,157 bushels.	56,806	5,789 25	5,789 25
235	55	Maize, not for distillation	15 cents per bushel.	"	6,583,893 bushels.	4,636,133		
258	69	Hay	\$4 per ton.	"	680 tons.	141,956	15,360 00	15,360 00
267	69	Straw	\$1.50 per ton.	"	80 tons.	1,880	178 00	178 00
Ex. 262	48	Cowpeas.	25 cents per bushel.	"				
265	83	Potatoes	"	"	315,228 bushels.	179,849	43,045 00	43,045 00
254	84	Sweet potatoes and yams.	"	"	37,235 bushels.	33,705	3,723 50	3,723 50
261	87	Cabbages.	2 cents each.	"				
Ex. 269	87	Onions.	40 cents per bushel.	"				
	85	Tomatoes, fresh.	25 per cent.	"		652,009	195,602 70	195,602 70
	87	All other fresh vegetables	"	"				
Ex. 274	92	Apples, fresh.	25 cents per bushel.	"	59,071 barrels.	261,792	23,628 40	23,628 40
	95	Cherries, fresh	"	"	318,686 barrels.	40,376	6,373 60	6,373 60
	102	Peaches, fresh	"	"	4,797,065 pounds.	155,139	47,970 66	47,970 66
	95	Edible berries, fresh.	1 cent per quart.	"	2,503,594 pounds.	210,796	50,071 88	50,071 88
276	100	Grapes	25 cents per cubic foot	"	2,137,500 pounds.	112,218	42,750 00	42,750 00
Ex. 274	96	Cranberries.	25 per cent.	"	40,854 bushels.	91,754	22,938 50	22,938 50
	97a	Plums, fresh	25 cents per bushel.	"	69,529 bushels.	158,756	20,858 70	20,858 70
	95	Currants, fresh.	1 cent per quart.	"	505 pounds.	42	10 10	10 10
	97	Quinces, apricots, pears and nectarines.	25 cents per bushel.	"	4,941,487 pounds.	170,346	20,707 51	20,707 51
Ex. 571	96	All other fresh fruits.	Free	"		4,369	1,092 25	1,092 25
	98	Melons.	"	"	704,766 (number?)	65,717	21,142 98	21,142 98
Ex. 274	93	Dried apples.	2 cents per pound.	"	79,705 pounds.	6,461	1,615 25	1,615 25
Ex. 245	18	Other dried fruits.	"	"	3,805,712 pounds.	235,549	58,887 25	58,887 25
Ex. 246	17	Butter.	6 cents per pound.	"	61,081 pounds.	16,163	2,443 24	2,443 24
247	43	Cheese	2 cents per gallon.	"	215,681 pounds.	45,287	6,470 43	6,470 43
	43	Fresh milk	"	"				
	43	Fresh cream	5 cents per gallon.	"				
256	16	Eggs	5 cents per dozen.	"	750,476 dozen.	177,577	22,514 28	22,514 28
259	108	Honey	20 cents per dozen.	"	160,322.	20,615	4,809 66	4,809 66
Ex. 639	711	Cottonseed oil.	Free	"	2,092,732 gallons.	895,693	179,138 60	179,138 60
Ex. 266	70	Flax seed.	25 cents per bushel.	"	1,896 bushels.	1,124	180 60	180 60
Ex. 668	71	Clover and timothy seed.	Free	"		748,742	71,874 20	71,874 20
Ex. 266	74	Seed of beet, carrot, parsnip, turnip, etc.	4 cents per pound or free.	"	325,391 pounds.	24,660		
	72	Seed of cabbage, kale, kohlrabi.	8 cents per pound.	"			25,091 90	25,091 90
		Other garden seeds and field seeds.	10 cents per pound.	"		250,919		
		(All seeds under Canadian 72 being in packages weighing over 1 pound each.)						

TABLE A.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE A—*Continued.*

United States Tariff No.	Canadian Tariff No.	Articles.	United States Rates.	Canadian General Rates.	Proposed Reciprocal Rates.	Imports into Canada from the United States.		Customs Duties.	
						Quantity.	Value. \$ cts.	Now Levied by Canada. \$ cts.	To be re- mitted by Canada. \$ cts.
Ex. 273	Ex. 118	Cod, haddock, ling and pollock, fresh, imported otherwise than in bar- rels.	$\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound	1 cent per pound	Free	692,685 pounds...	27,163	6,926 85	6,926 85
.....	.....	Cod, haddock, ling and pollock, dry salted.	"	"	"	87,655 pounds....	5,409	876 55	876 55
.....	Ex. 119	Cod, haddock, ling and pollock, smoked.	"	"	"	5,150 pounds.	407	51 50	51 50
.....	Ex. 118	Halibut, fresh, not in bar- rels.	1 cent per pound	"	"	1,152,138 pounds.	53,769	11,521 38	11,.... 8
Ex. 272	.....	Herrings, fresh, not in $\frac{1}{4}$ barrels.	$\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound	"	"	2,150 pounds.	101	21 50	21 50
.....	116	Herrings, pickled or $\frac{1}{2}$ salted.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound	50 cents per 100 pounds.	"	114,468 pounds....	5,706	572 34	572 34
Ex. 273	115	Mackerel, fresh or pickled.	1 cent per pound	1 cent per pound	"	6,642 pounds.	646	66 42	66 42
.....	Ex. 118	Sea fish, other, except preserved.	$\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound	"	"	44,631 pounds ..	3,607	446 31	446 31
Ex. 270	Ex. 123	Sea fish, other, preserved.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	"	1,245 pounds.....	113	33 90	33 90
Ex. 273	117	Salmon, fresh, pickled, or salted.	1 cent per pound	1 cent per pound	"	873,270 pounds....	21,149	8,732 70	8,732 70
.....	Ex. 119	Salmon, smoked.	$\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound	"	"	8,503 pounds.....	1,438	85 03	85 03
Ex. 270	Ex. 123	Salmon, canned, prepared or preserved.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	"	641 pounds.....	80	24 00	24 00
Ex. 273	Ex. 119	Fish, smoked.	$\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound	1 cent per pound	"	17,930 pounds..	1,391	179 30	179 30
.....	.....	Fish, boneless.	$\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound	"	"	226,298 pounds....	13,605	2,262 98	2,262 98
Ex. 118	Fish, all other, not in bar- rels or half barrels, fresh	$\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound	"	"	"	40,901 pounds....	2,941	409 01	409 01
.....	Fish, all other, not in barrels or half barrels, pickled.	"	"	"				

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.....	Fish, fresh or dried, im- ported in barrels or half barrels.	"	"	"	271,533 pounds.	15,857	2,715 33	2,715 33
.....	Fish, all other, pickled or salted, in barrels.	"	"	"	49,673 pounds	1,455	496 73	496 73
Ex. 270	Fish, prepared or pre- served (canned).	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	"	170,513 pounds	17,793	5,337 90	5,337 90
.....	Other articles the produce of fisheries.	"	25 per cent.	"	"	27,904	6,976 00	6,976 00
Ex. 671	Oysters, fresh, in shell...	Free	"	"	4,150 barrels.	25,047	6,261 75	6,261 75
.....	Oysters, shelled, in bulk.	"	10 cents per gallon	"	226,104 gallons	284,282	22,610 40	22,610 40
.....	Oysters in cans not over 1 pint.	"	3 cents per can	"	419,234 cans	41,017	12,577 02	12,577 02
.....	Oysters in cans over 1 pint and not over 1 quart.	"	5 cents per can	"	14,816 cans.	7,595	740 80	740 80
.....	Oysters in cans over 1 quart.	"	5 cents per quart.	"	745 quarts.	321	37 25	37 25
Ex. 123	Oysters prepared or pre- served, n.o.p.	"	30 per cent.	"	31,346 pounds	3,189	956 70	956 70
Ex. 128	Lobsters, fresh (not alive)	"	25 per cent.	"	32 barrels.	675	168 75	168 75
Ex. 123	Lobsters, canned...	"	30 per cent.	"	120 pounds.	31	9 30	9 30
Ex. 40	Fish oil, whale and sper- maceti.	8 cents per gallon.	22½ per cent.	"	5,281 gallons	3,100	697 54	697 54
34	Cod liver oil	15 cents per gallon.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ex. 40	Fish oil, other	8 cents per gallon.	"	"	3,135 gallons	1,601	360 22	360 22
295	Salt, in bags, barrels and other packages.	11 cents per 100 lbs pounds.	7½ cents per 100 pounds	"	4,104 gallons	1,585	356 66	356 66
.....	Salt, in bulk	"	7 cents per 100 pounds	"	108,539 hundred weight	40,978	8,140 60	8,140 60
Ex. 312	Mineral waters, natural, not bottled.	8 cents per gallon.	Free	"	232,743 hundred weight.	41,017	11,637 15	11,637 15
Ex. 200	Timber, hewn or sawn, squared or sided, or crossed.	1 cent per cubic foot.	"	"	2,890 gallons	423	"	"
Ex. 201	Planks and deals, not further manufactured than sawed:	"	"	"	"	53,178	"	"
.....	Of cherry, chestnut, gunwood, hickory and whitewood.	\$1.25 or 50 cents per M feet.	"	"	11,660,797 feet.	518,039	"	"
.....	Of oak	\$1.25 per M feet	"	"	50,556,226 feet.	2,146,359	"	"
.....	Of pitch pine	"	"	"	42,340,756 "	1,028,483	"	"
.....	Of redwood	"	"	"	28,130 "	1,252	"	"
.....	Of walnut	"	"	"	511,998 "	26,556	"	"
.....	Of whiteash	"	"	"	1,246,219 "	65,146	"	"
.....	Pine and spruce clap- boards.	"	"	"	118 M	1,206	"	"
Ex. 565	Fence posts and rail- road ties.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ex. 204	Telephone and tele- graph poles, etc.	10 per cent	"	"	"	663,825	"	"

TABLE A.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910—Continued.

SCHEDULE A—Concluded.

United States Tariff No.	Canadian Tariff No.	Articles.	United States Rates.	Canadian General Rates.	Proposed Reciprocal Rates.	Imports into Canada from the United States.		Customs Duties.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Now Levied by Canada.	To be re-mitted by Canada.
							\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ex. 208	Ex. 502	Staves, not further manu- factured than listed or jointed.	35 per cent	Free	Free	4,782 M	149,553		
Ex. 206	Ex. 500	Stave bolts (shingle bolts, etc.)	20 per cent	20 per cent	"		73,536		
Ex. 208	Ex. 503	Pickets and palings	10 per cent	Free	"	3,736 hundred	11,562		
Ex. 88	292	Gypsum, crude	30 cents per ton	"	"	weight.			
Ex. 91	Ex. 711	Mica, unmanufactured.	5 cents per pound + 20 per cent.	17½ per cent	"				
Ex. 626	Ex. 296	Feldspar, crude	Free	Free	"				
Ex. 95		Feldspar, ground	35 per cent	"	"		92,418		
501		Asbestos not further manufactured than ground.	Free	"	"				
Ex. 90	Ex. 296	Fluorspar, crude, not ground.	\$3 per ton	"	"		220,000		
Ex. 24	Ex. 711	Glycerine, crude, not purified.	1 cent per pound	17½ per cent	"	294,670 pounds	50,625	8,859 34	8,859 34
Ex. 95	Ex. 296	Talc, ground or bolted, not for toilet.	35 per cent	Free	"				
77	Ex. 210	Sulphate of soda, or salt cake.	\$1 per ton	"	"				
Ex. 75	Ex. 210	Soda ash	1 cent per pound	"	"	7,407,863 pounds	74,967		
Ex. 22	Ex. 203	Extract of hemlock bark.	"	"	"				
Ex. 95	315	Carbon electrodes	30 per cent	"	"				
Ex. 199	349	Brass in bars and rods,	45 per cent	10 per cent or free	"		19,867	1,986 70	1,986 70
Ex. 199	717	in coil, etc.	"	Free	"		487,261		
	459	Cream separators and parts of.	"		"				

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Ex. 130 } Ex. 127-8 } Ex. 135 Ex. 135 Ex. 135 Ex. 197 Ex. 135 Ex. 428 Ex. 134	Ex. 384 403 404 441 Ex. 480 Ex. 586 471	Tin plates, etc. Crucible cast-steel wire. Galvanized iron or steel wire. Typecasting and type-setting machines. Barbed fencing wire. Coke. Rolled round wire rods, iron or steel: Valued at 4 cents or less per pound. Valued at over 4 cents per pound.	(1 2 cents per pound, or various. Not less than 35 per cent. 1 2 cents per pound, or not less than 35 per cent. 30 per cent. 3 4 cent per pound. 20 per cent. 3 8 cent per pound. 4 10 cent per pound. Free or 1 2 cent per pound. Free or 1 4 cent per pound. Free or 1 4 cent per pound. 1 3 cent per pound. 1 3 cent per pound.	5 per cent. " Free. 20 per cent. Free. " " " " 25 per cent. " " 15 per cent. 24 per cent. 25 per cent. " " " 35 per cent. " " "	(59,685 hundred weight. 51,989 pounds. 641,413 hundred weight. 65 (number). 326,817 hundred. 700,081 tons. 483,850 hundred weight. 30,627 2,300 pounds. 3,615,881 pounds. 1,611,080 pounds. 57,706 2350,000 22,866 21,957,605	195,126 8,425 1,267,953 296,662 708,800 1,689,938 652,335 41 234,699 58,674 75 14,426 50 287,500 00 5,716 50 1,476,129 13	9,756 30 421 25 59,332 40 59,332 40 7,656 75 6 15 58,674 75 14,426 50 287,500 00 5,716 50 1,476,129 13
406 Ex. 409 Ex. 197 Ex. 415 Ex. 409 Ex. 415	Ex. 200 196 Ex. 197 Ex. 192	Wood pulp, mechanically ground. Wood pulp, chemical, unbleached. Wood pulp, chemical, bleached. Print paper, valued at not more than 24 cents per pound. Print paper, other: Valued above 24 cents and not above 2 1 2 cents per pound. Valued above 2 1 2 cents and not above 4 cents per pound. Wrapping paper. Paper, all kinds, "n.o.p." Cardboard, not pasted or coated.	Free or 1 2 cent per pound. Free or 1 4 cent per pound. Free or 1 4 cent per pound. 1 3 cent per pound. 1 3 cent per pound. 1 3 cent per pound. 1 3 cent per pound. 35 per cent. " " "	25 per cent. " " 15 per cent. 24 per cent. 25 per cent. " " " "	652,335 30,627 41 234,699 58,674 75 14,426 50 287,500 00 5,716 50 1,476,129 13	9,756 30 421 25 59,332 40 59,332 40 7,656 75 6 15 58,674 75 14,426 50 287,500 00 5,716 50 1,476,129 13	
		Totals, Schedule A.			21,957,605	1,476,129 13	1,476,129 13

TABLE A.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE B.

Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undermentioned rates of duty when imported from the United States, and reciprocally the same articles the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States at identical rates of duty when imported from Canada.

United States Tariff No.	Canadian Tariff No.	Articles.	United States Rates.	Canadian General Rates.	Proposed Reciprocal Rates.	Imports into Canada from the United States.		Customs Duties.	
						Quantity.	Value. \$ cts.	Now Levied by Canada. \$ cts.	To be re- mitted by Canada. \$ cts.
285	7	Mutton and lamb, fresh.	1½ cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	716,753 pounds.	68,606	21,502 59	12,543 18
		Other fresh meats.	"	"	"	276,654 pounds.	38,400	8,299 62	4,841 44
284	10	Bacon and hams.	4 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	"	5,453,257 pounds.	816,042	109,065 14	40,899 42
Ex. 286		Shoulders and sides.	25 per cent.	"	"				
		Beef, salted, in barrels.	"	"	"	5,445,272 pounds.	75,815	28,905 44	10,839 54
		Pork, barreled, in brine.	"	"	"	1,900,138 pounds.	930,049	178,002 76	66,751 04
		Dried or smoked meats	"	"	"	883,956 pounds.	85,914	11,679 12	4,379 67
		and meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled.							
		Other meats, salted.	"	"	"	411,868 pounds.	50,101	8,237 28	3,088 98
	Ex. 8	Canned meats and canned poultry.	"	27½ per cent.	20 per cent.	278,058 pounds.	44,986	12,371 30	3,374 30
287	Ex. 8	Extract of meat, not fluid	35 cents per pound.	"	"		53,690	14,764 81	4,026 81
		Extract of meat, fluid.	15 cents per pound.	25 per cent.	"				
288	Ex. 13	Lard.	1½ cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.	10,915,679 pounds	1,347,887	218,313 58	81,867 59
Ex. 3		Lard compound and simi- lar substances, cottoline and animal stearine.	25 per cent.	"	"	634,315 pounds.	62,918	12,686 30	4,757 36
Ex. 290	14	Tallow.	1 cent per pound	20 per cent.	40 cents per 100 po ds	145,561 pounds.	12,636	2,527 20	1,944 96
Ex. 257	207	Egg yolk.	25 per cent.	10 per cent.	7½ per cent.		13,437	1,343 70	32 00
		Egg or blood albumen.	3 cents per pound.	"	"				

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[illegible]

TABLE A.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910—Continued.

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

United States Tariff No.	Canadian Tariff No.	Articles.	United States Rates	Canadian General Rates.	Proposed Reciprocal Rates.	Imports into Canada from the United States.		Customs Duties.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Now levied by Canada.	To be re- mitted by Canada.
Ex. 244 Ex. 274	141	(Biscuits, cakes, etc., combined with cho- colate, nuts, confec- tionery, etc.:)					\$	\$	cts.
		Worth 15 cents per pound or less.	3 cents per pound plus 15 per cent.	35 per cent.	32½ per cent.				
		Worth over 15 cents per pound.	50 per cent.	"	"				
Ex. 278		Candied lemon or orange peel.	2 cents per pound	"	"	878,941 pounds.	130,676	45,736 60	3,266 90
219		Candied citron peel.	4 cents per pound	"	"				
		Confectionery:							
		Worth 15 cents per pound or less.	4 cents per pound plus 15 per cent.	"	"				
Ex. 217	138	Maple sugar and maple syrup.	4 cents per pound	20 per cent.	1 cent per pound	7,057 pounds	717	143 40	72 83
253	68	Pickles, in bottles, jars, etc.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.	32½ per cent.	18,738 gallons	17,188	6,015 80	439 00
		Pickles, in bulk	"	"	"	58,661 gallons	8,187	2,805 45	204 68
		Sauces and catsups, in bottles.	"	"	"	39,810 gallons	48,023	16,808 05	1,200 58
		Sauces and catsups, in bulk.	"	"	"	20,905 gallons	6,292	2,202 20	157 30
		Soy	"	"	"	277 gallons	123	43 05	3 08
Ex. 310	152	Fruit juices, non-alcoholic.	70 cents per gallon	20 per cent.	17½ per cent.	14,990 gallons	18,229	3,645 80	455 72

Ex. 312	Ex. 711	Mineral waters and aerated waters:	17½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	17½ per cent.				
		In bottles not over 1 pint.	17½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	17½ per cent.				
		In bottles over 1 pint but not over 1 quart	"	"	"				
		In bottles over 1 quart	"	"	"				
Ex. 3	264	Essential oils.....	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	7½ per cent.	163,644 pounds...	128,442	12,844 20	3,211 05
Ex. 264	Ex. 82	Grapevines.....	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	17½ "	26,736 (number)...	809	161 80	20 22
		Gooseberry bushes.....	"	"	"	99,717 (number)...	6,004	1,200 80	150 10
		Raspberry bushes.....	"	"	"	183,031 (number)...	2,360	472 00	59 00
		Currant bushes.....	"	"	"	119,645 (number)...	2,807	561 40	70 18
Ex. 215	Ex. 591	Farm wagons.....	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	22½ per cent.	5,379 (number)...	217,676	54,417 50	5,441 75
Ex. 476	Ex. 446	Ploughs.....	15 per cent.	20 "	15 "	26,657 (number)...	952,660	190,532 00	47,633 00
		Harrows.....	"	20 "	"	8,982 (number)...	113,814	22,762 80	5,690 70
	Ex. 445	Harvesters.....	"	17½ per cent.	"	1,481 (number)...	165,759	29,007 89	4,143 98
		Reapers.....	"	"	"	161 (number)...	8,350	1,461 28	208 75
	Ex. 446	Seed drills.....	"	20 per cent.	"	5,423 (number)...	218,480	43,696 00	10,924 00
	Ex. 445	Mowers.....	"	17½ per cent.	"	1,431 (number)...	62,978	11,021 27	1,574 45
	Ex. 446	Horseshoes.....	"	20 per cent.	"	1,252 (number)...	30,758	6,151 60	1,537 60
		Cultivators.....	"	"	"	10,066 (number)...	54,251	10,850 20	2,712 55
Ex. 199	Ex. 447	Thrashing-machine separators.	"	"	"	1,198 (number)...	628,218	125,643 60	31,410 90
		Thrashing-machine parts, baggers, weighers, etc., and repair parts.	"	"	"		344,329	68,865 80	17,216 45
	Ex. 445	Parts of, for repair.....	45 per cent.	17½ per cent.	15 per cent.		280,983	49,170 80	7,023 35
Ex. 197	Ex. 447	Portable engines, and traction engines.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 "	1,210 (number)...	1,799,880	359,976 00	
		Horse powers for farm use	"	"	"	48 (number)...	3,912	782 40	
Ex. 199	Ex. 448	Hay loaders.....	45 per cent.	25 per cent.	"	460 (number)...	25,119	6,279 75	1,255 95
		Potato diggers.....	"	"	"	748 (number)...	31,228	7,807 00	1,561 40
		Fodder or feed cutters...	"	"	"	180 (number)...	1,713	428 25	85 65
		Grain crushers.....	"	"	"	49 (number)...	661	165 25	33 05
		Fanning mills.....	"	"	"	831 (number)...	10,854	2,713 50	542 70
		Hay tedders.....	"	"	"	14 (number)...	376	184 00	36 80
		Farm or field rollers (and road rollers).	"	"	"	47 (number)...	29,322	7,330 50	1,466 10
		Manure spreaders.....	"	20 per cent.	"	246 (number)...	21,695	4,339 00	
		Windmills.....	"	"	"	1,056 (number)...	48,310	9,662 00	
	Ex. 446	Parts for repair.....	"	"	"		492,793	98,731 60	
Ex. 115	304	(Grindstones, not mounted, 30 inches or more in diameter.	\$1.75 per ton	15 per cent.	5 cents per 100 pounds	2,903 tons¹	50,801	7,620 15	3,251 35
Ex. 114	305	Flagstone, granite, rough sandstone, and all building stone, not hammered, sawn or chiseled	10 cents per cubic foot	"	12½ per cent.	23,314 tons.	108,176	16,226 49	2,704 40
Ex. 116	309	Roofing slates.....	20 per cent	75 cents per square foot.	55 cents per square foot.	1,871,500 square feet.	72,501	14,036 25	3,743 00

TABLE A.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910—Continued.
SCHEDULE B—Concluded.

United States tariff No.	Canadian tariff No.	Articles.	United States Rates.	Proposed General Rates.	Proposed Reciprocal Rates.	Imports into Canada from the United States.		Customs Duties.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Now levied by Canada.	To be remitted by Canada.
Ex. 84	Ex. 282	Vitrified paving blocks.	35 per cent.	22½ per cent.	17½ per cent.		\$ 25,000	\$ 5,625 00	\$ 262,000 00
Ex. 114	Ex. 306	Paving block of stone.	10 cents per cubic foot	20 per cent.	"		58,247	11,649 40	1,456 18
Ex. 56	Ex. 246	Oxide of iron.	30 per cent.	22½ per cent.	22½ per cent.		2 2,000	2 450 00	
Ex. 462	312	Asbestos, woven fabrics of	40 per cent.	25 per cent.	"		173,622	43,405 50	4,340 55
		Asbestos, other manu- factures of.	25 per cent.	"	"				
Ex. 26	256	Printing ink.	"	20 per cent.	17½ per cent.		86,763	17,352 60	2,169 08
Ex. 152	Ex. 426	Pocketknives and pen- knives:							
		Worth not over 40 cents per dozen.	40 per cent.	30 per cent.	27½ per cent.				
		Worth over 40 cents, but not over 50 cents per dozen.	1 per cent each plus 40 per cent.	"	"				
		Worth over 50 cents, but not over \$1.25 per dozen.	5 cents each plus 40 per cent.	"	"		983	294 90	24 58
		Worth over \$1.25, but not over \$3 per dozen.	10 cents each plus 40 per cent.	"	"				
		Worth over \$3 per dozen.	20 cents each plus 40 per cent.	"	"				
		Scissors and shears:							
		Worth not more than 15 cents per dozen.	15 cents per dozen plus 15 per cent.	"	"				
		Worth over 50 cents, but not over \$1.75 per dozen.	50 cents per dozen plus 15 per cent.	"	"				
		Worth over \$1.75 per dozen.	75 cents per dozen plus 25 per cent.	"	"		117,513	35,253 90	2,937 82
Various		Other cutlery (excluding knives and forks of steel, plated or not).	Various	"	"				

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Ex. 154	Knives and forks of steel, plated or not.	Not less than 40 per cent.	27½ per cent	30,792	9,237 60	769 80
Ex. 199	Ex. 352 Bells and gongs	45 per cent.	"	33,194	9,958 28	829 85
	Brass rules and corners for printers.	"	"	2 5,000	2 1,500 00	2 125 00
Ex. 94 Ex. 95 Ex. 199 Ex. 467	Basins, urinals, bath-tubs, laundry tubs, &c.	35 per cent, 45 per cent or 55 per cent.	32½ per cent	198,540	69,489 00	4,963 50
Ex. 598	Brass band instruments.	45 per cent.	"	15,792	3,948 00	394 80
Ex. 93 Ex. 94 Ex. 102	Clocks, watches, time-recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock move-	40 per cent (average).	22½ per cent.	294,442	38,332 60	7,361 05
Ex. 215	Printers' wooden cases or cabinets for holding type.	35 per cent.	27½ per cent.	2 25,000	2 7,500 00	2 650 00
Ex. 215 Ex. 215	Wood flour	"	"	2 10,000	2 2,500 00	2 250 00
	Canoes and small boats of wood, not power boats.	"	22½ per cent.	12,500	2 3,125 00	312 50
Ex. 438	Feathers, crude, in their natural state.	20 per cent.	12½ per cent	28,773	4,315 95	719 32
Ex. 332 Various Ex. 452 Ex. 464 Ex. 463 Ex. 102	Antiseptics, surgical dressings, such as absorbent cotton, lint, &c.	45 per cent or variable.	17½ per cent.	69,785	13,957 00	1,744 62
	Surgical trusses, pessaries, and suspensory bandages of all kinds.	45 per cent, 40 per cent, or 35 per cent	"	27,018	5,403 60	675 45
	Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets of over 7 square feet, but not over 25 square feet.	22½ cents per square foot.	25 "	2,615	719 20	65 38
Ex. 141	Automobiles and motor vehicles, all kinds, except for railways or tramways.	45 per cent.	30 "	1,569,227	549,229 45	78,461 35
Ex. 199	Automobiles and motor vehicles, parts of (excluding tires.	"	"	254,862	89,201 70	12,743 10
	Digesters for pulp mills.	"	27½ "	260,000	218,000 00	21,500 00
Ex. 452 Ex. 467	Pocket books, musical instrument cases, portfolios, etc., wholly or chief value of leather.	40 per cent, 45 per cent, or 50 per cent.	30 "	225,000	278,750 00	211,250 00
	Fancy cases or in boxes wholly or chief value of leather.	40 per cent or 50 per cent.	"	250,000	217,500 00	22,500 00
Totals, Schedule B.				14,111,955	3,142,716 91	577,876 81

.....	Plum trees, Myrobolan..	\$1 per 1,000.....	3 cents each.....	2½ cents each.....	45,856 (number)	5,612	1,495 68	249 28
.....	" St. Julien...	\$2 ".....	".....	".....	1,499 (number)...	286	44 97	7 45
.....	Quince trees.....	\$2 ".....	".....	".....	237,643 pounds...	17,168	7,723 33	2,970 54
248	43 Condensed milk.....	2 cents per pound...	3½ cents per pound...	2 cents per pound...	966,831 ".....	54,952	21,753 95	2,417 08
Ex. 274	105 Canned fruits.....	".....	2½ ".....	".....	165,545 ".....	18,689	4,672 25	934 45
Ex. 244	65 Biscuits, not sweetened...	20 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	754,000 pounds².	240,576	222,566 75	215,080 12
282	Ex. 100 Peanuts, shelled.....	1 cent per pound...	3 cents per pound...	1 cent per pound...	1,667,000 pounds².	286,588	249,805 81	225,005 13
.....	Ex. 112 Peanuts, unshelled.....	½ cent per pound...	2 cents per pound...	½ cent per pound...	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Totals, Schedule D.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,758,399	3,157,390 15	506,573 10

¹ The word *ex* prefixed to a tariff number indicates that only a portion of the rates included under that number are affected by the proposed reciprocity legislation.
² Estimated figures.

RECAPITULATION.

	Imports into Canada from the United States.	Customs duties.	
		To be remitted by Canada.	
		Now levied by Canada.	
	\$	\$	cts.
Schedule A.....	21,957,605	1,476,129 13	1,476,129 13
Schedule B.....	14,111,955	3,142,716 91	577,876 81
Schedule D.....	11,758,399	5,157,390 15	506,573 10
Grand total.....	47,827,959	7,776,236 19	2,560,579 04

TABLE B.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the United States from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

[Compiled from advance sheets of Tables 3 and 15 of Commerce and Navigation, fiscal year 1910, by the Bureau of Trade Relations, Department of State.]

SCHEDULE A.

Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada free of duty when imported from the United States, and reciprocally articles the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States free of duty when imported from Canada.

Tariff number.	Articles.	Rate of duty.		Imports into the United States from Canada.		Customs duties.	
		United States.	Canadian, general.	Quantity.	Value.	Levied at present.	To be remitted by the United States.
22	Live animals— Ex. 3 Cattle, less than 1 year old.	\$2 each.			\$	\$	
	Cattle, other, valued not more than \$14 per head.	\$3 75					
	Cattle, valued more than \$14 per head.	27½ per cent.	25 per cent.	5,168.	109,772	127,443	127,433
227	Horses and mules, valued at \$150 or less per head.	\$30 each.	\$12 50 each, or 25 per cent.		484,500	1121,140	1121,140
	Ex. 5 Horses and mules, valued at over \$150 per head.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	2,615.			
226	Swine.	\$1 50 each.	11 cents per pound.	2205.	26,088	308	308
228	Ex. 5 Sheep, 1 year old or over.	"	25 per cent.				
	Sheep, less than 1 year old (lambs).	75 cents each.	"	103,519.	527,687	1103,519	1103,509
229	Ex. 5 All other live animals.	20 per cent.	"		118,682	123,736	123,736
289	Ex. 9 Poultry, alive.	3 cents per pound.	20 per cent.				

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	Ex.	9	Poultry, dead.....	5 cents per pound.....	20 per cent or 27½ per cent. cent.	Free	1894,	1894
242	Ex. 241	60	Wheat.....	25 cents per bushel..	12 cents per bushel..	"	135,441	38,096
238	Ex. 241	58	Rye.....	10 cents per bushel..	10 cents per bushel..	"	342	5
230	Ex. 241	56	Oats.....	15 cents per bushel..	"	"	356,637	141,972
234	Ex. 241	52	Barley.....	30 cents per bushel..	15 cents per bushel..	"	31,221	726
262	Ex. 241	49	Buckwheat.....	15 cents per bushel..	"	"	290,820	24,596
249	Ex. 241	48	Peas, dried.....	25 cents per bushel..	"	"	223,956	58,140
235	Ex. 241	47	Beans, edible, dried.....	45 cents per bushel..	25 cents per bushel..	"	15,857	3,825
		55	Corn, sweet corn or maize (except into Canada for distillation).	15 cents per bushel..	Free	"	34,835	654
258	Ex. 262	69	Hay.....	\$4 per long ton ...	\$2 per short ton ...	"	771,350	386,028
267	Ex. 262	69	Straw.....	\$1.50 per long ton...	"	"	31,206	10,043
262	Ex. 262	48	Cowpeas.....	25 cents per bushel..	15 cents per bushel..	"	(⁴)	
265	Ex. 265	84	Fresh vegetables: Sweet potatoes and yams.	25 cents per bushel..	10 cents per bushel..	"	36,770	24,285
265	Ex. 265	83	Potatoes.....	"	20 cents per bushel..	"	97,138	
261	Ex. 261	87	Onions.....	40 cents per bushel..	30 per cent.....	"	3,404	976
269	Ex. 269	87	Turnips.....	25 per cent.....	"	"		
254	Ex. 269	87	Cabbages.....	2 cents each.....	"	"		
269	Ex. 269	87	All others, not else- where specified.	25 per cent.....	"	"	642,281	160,570
276	Ex. 274	100	Fresh fruits: Grapes, green or ripe...	25 cents per cubic foot	2 cents per pound...	"	2,802	868
274	Ex. 274	92	Apples, green or ripe...	25 cents per bushel..	40 cents per barrel..	"	29,323	10,903
274	Ex. 274	102	Peaches, green or ripe...	"	\$1 per 100 pounds...	"		
274	Ex. 274	97	Pears, green or ripe...	"	50 cents per 100 lbs.	"		
274	Ex. 274	96	Berries, cranberries...	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	"		
		90	Berries, other edible...	1 cent per quart....	2 cents per pound (or free.	"	\$200,653	1840,131
		95	(All other edible fruits in their natural state (except citrus fruits and pineapples).	25 cents per bushel, 2 cents per pound, or free.	2 cents per pound, or 25 per cent.	"		
274	Ex. 274	93	Dried fruits: Apples, peaches, pears and apricots, dried, desiccated or evapor- ated.	2 cents per pound....	25 per cent	"	288,344	24,182
245	Ex. 245	18	Dairy products: Butter.....	4 cents per pound....	4 cents per pound....	"	192,171	58,802
246	Ex. 246	17	Cheese.....	"	3 cents per pound....	"	27,942	9,801
247	Ex. 247	43	Fresh milk.....	2 cents per gallon...	3½ cents per pound..	"	1,779	234
247	Ex. 247	43	Fresh cream.....	5 cents per gallon...	"	"	577,698	36,588
256		16	Eggs of barnyard fowl, in the shell.	5 cents per dozen....	3 cents per dozen....	"	12,596	1,991
259	Ex. 108	108	Honey.....	20 cents per gallon..	3 cents per pound...	"	643	102
639	Ex. 711	711	Cottonseed oil	Free	17½ per cent.....	"	(⁴)	
			Seeds:					

TABLE B.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the United States from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910—Continued.

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

Tariff Number.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		Imports into the United States from Canada.		Customs Duties.	
		United States.	Canadian General.	Proposed Reciprocal.	Quantity.	Value.	To be re-mitted by Canada.
Ex. 266 Ex. 668 Ex. 266 Ex. 668 Ex. 668	Flaxseed or linseed. Cottonseed. Other oil seeds Grass seed, including timothy and clover seed. Garden, field, and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over 1 pound each (not including flower seeds). Fish of all kinds :	25 cents per bushel. Free. { Free, or 25 cents per bushel. Free. Free. Free.	10 cents per bushel. 10 per cent. Free, or 10 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent.	Free " " " "	1,410,398 bushels. (4) (4) 3,711,155 pounds. 169,638 { 62,792 }	2,641,256 \$ (4) 420,618 169,638 62,792	\$ 352,600 352,600 1558 79,603 100,065
Ex. 271 Ex. 118 Ex. 272 Ex. 118 Ex. 273 Ex. 118 Ex. 272 Ex. 118 Ex. 273 Ex. 118	Fresh-water fish. Herring, fresh. Mackerel, halibut, or salmon, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice. Eels and smelts, fresh or frozen. All other fish, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice.	1 cent per pound. " 1 cent per pound. " " " " " " "	1 cent per pound. " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	31,841,153 pounds 13,341,921 pounds	1,291,845 758,188	79,603 100,065 100,065

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[illegible]

TABLE B.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the United States from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE A—*Continued.*

Tariff Number.		Articles.	Rate of Duty.		Imports into the United States from Canada.		Customs Duties.								
United States.	Canadian.		United States.	Canadian, general.	Proposed reciprocal.	Quantity.	Value.	Levied at Present.	To be remitted by the United States.						
Ex. 201	Ex. 503	Of white wood, sycamore, and bass-wood.	50 cents per M feet.	Free	Free	7,307 M feet.....	133,328	\$ 3,654	\$ 3,654						
204	Ex. 500	Of other woods.....	\$1.25 per M feet....	"	"	975,975 M feet....	17,808,793	1,219,970	1,219,970						
		Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric-light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.	10 per cent.....	"	"										
		Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.	10 per cent or 20 per cent.	Free or 20 per cent..	"										
Ex. 206 Ex. 208	Ex. 500a Ex. 502	{	{	{	{	}	}	}	}						
										10 per cent.	Free	"	994,201	199,420	199,420
										30 cents per ton.	"	"	404,880	101,493	101,493
Ex. 91	Ex. 711	Mica:													
		Unmanufactured, or 5 cents per pound and rough trimmed only.	17½ per cent.	"	"	807,489 pounds.	333,196	110,013	110,013						
Ex. 91	Ex. 711	Ground or bolted....	10 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.	"	"										
Ex. 626 Ex. 480 501	Ex. 296 Ex. 296	Feldspar—Crude.....	Free.	Free.	Free.	211,494 tons.	235,975	13,598	3,598						
		Powdered or ground....	20 per cent.	"	"										
Ex. 90	Ex. 296	Asbestos, crude, not ground.	Free.	Free.	Free.	47,322 tons.	1,087,098								

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Ex. 24	Ex. 664	Glycerine, crude, not	1 cent per pound.	Free or 17½ per cent.	Free	(+)			
Ex. 95	Ex. 711	Talc, ground, bolted or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use.	35 per cent.	Free.	"	(+)			
Ex. 77.	Ex. 210	Sulphate of soda, or salt cake.	\$1 per ton	"	"	(+)			
Ex. 75	Ex. 210	Soda ash.	1 cent per pound.	"	"				
Ex. 22	Ex. 203	Extract of hemlock bark.	1 cent per pound.	"	"				
Ex. 95	315	Carbon electrodes.	30 per cent ad valorem	"	"	11,824	547	547	547
Ex. 199	349, 717	Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than 6 feet in length, or brass in strips, sheets, or plates, not polished, planished or coated.	45 per cent ad valorem.	{ 10 per cent ad valorem, or free.	{	(+)			
Ex. 199	459	Cream separators of every description, and parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing.	"	Free.	"	(+)			
Ex. 127	Ex. 384, Ex. 386	Rolled iron or steel sheets, or plates, No. 14 gauge or thinner, not galvanized or coated with zinc, tin, or other metal.	5 cent per pound to 10 cent per pound.	{ 5 per cent ad valorem, or free.	{	4,933	11,085	11,085	11,085
Ex. 128, Ex. 130	Ex. 384, Ex. 386	Rolled iron or steel sheets, or plates, No. 14 gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin, or other metal.	7 cent per pound to 11 cents per pound.	{ 5 per cent ad valorem, or free.	{	15,088	13,308	13,308	13,308
Ex. 135	403	Crucible cast steel wire, valued at not less than 6 cents per pound.	35 per cent ad valorem (minimum rate).	"	"	(+)			
Ex. 135	404	Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, Nos. 9, 12, and 13 gauge.	1½ cents per pound (minimum 35 per cent ad valorem).	Free.	"	(+)			
Ex. 197	441	Type-casting and type-setting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices.	30 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent ad valorem, or free.	"	(+)			
Ex. 135	Ex. 480	Barbed fencing wire of iron or steel, galvanized or not.	1 cent per pound.	Free.	"	(+)			
Ex. 428	Ex. 586	Coke.	20 per cent ad valorem	"	"	219,529	43,906	43,906	43,906

TABLE B. Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the United States from the Dominion of Canada during the year ended June 30, 1910—Continued.

SCHEDULE A—Concluded.

Tariff Number.		Articles.	Rate of Duty.			Imports into the United States from Canada.	Customs Duties.	
United States.	Canadian.		United States.	Canadian, general.	Proposed reciprocal.		Value.	Levied at Present.	To be remitted by the United States.
Ex. 134	Ex. 171	Rolled round wire rods in the coil, or iron or steel, not over $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and not smaller than No. 6 wire gauge.	$\frac{1}{16}$ cent per pound, or $\frac{1}{16}$ cent per pound.					
		Pulp of wood:			Free.	(⁴)	%	%
Ex. 406	Ex. 200	Mechanically ground.	Free, or $\frac{1}{16}$ cent per pound.	25 per cent ad valorem.	"	1,203,153	133,515	133,515
Ex. 406	Ex. 200	Chemical, unbleached.	cent per cent	"	"	1,320,130	125,744	125,744
Ex. 406	Ex. 200	Chemical, bleached.	"	"	"	1,241,179	48,363	48,363
		News print, paper and other paper, and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood pulp or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, colored in the pulp, or not coloured, and valued at not more than 4 cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wall paper.	$\frac{3}{16}$ cent per pound, cent per pound, cent per pound, or 35 per cent ad valorem.	15 per cent ad valorem, or 25 per cent ad valorem.	"	1,615,100	1164,686	1164,686
Ex. 409	Ex. 192,							
Ex. 415	Ex. 196 and Ex. 197					86,766,027		
		Total Schedule A.				33,811,560	4,236,988	4,230,988

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TABLE B.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the United States from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE B.

Article the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undermentioned rates of duty when imported from the United States; and reciprocally the same articles the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States at identical rates of duty when imported from Canada.

Tariff Number.		Articles.		Rate of Duty.		Imports into the United States from Canada.		Customs Duties.	
United States.	Canadian.			United States.	Canadian, General.	Quantity.	Value.	Levied at Present.	To be re-mitted by the United States.
Ex. 285		7 Fresh meats, viz., beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and all other fresh or refrigerated meats, excepting game.		3 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.		%	%
284	Ex. 10	Bacon and hams, not in tins or jars.		2 "	"	"			
Ex. 286	Ex. 10	Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner, not otherwise herein provided for.		25 percent ad valorem	"	"			
Ex. 286	Ex. 8	Canned meats and canned poultry.		"	27½ per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	184,701	116,911	14,236
Ex. 287	Ex. 8	Extract of meat; Fluid.		15 cents per pound.	"	"			
Ex. 287	Ex. 8	Not fluid.		35 "	"	"			
288	Ex. 13	Lard.		11 "	"	"			
Ex. 3	Ex. 13	Lard compounds.		2 cents per pound.	1½ cents per pound.				
Ex. 3	Ex. 13	Cottolene, and cotton stearine, and animal stearine.		25 percent ad valorem	"	"			
Ex. 200	14	Tallow.		3 cent per pound.	20 percent ad valorem	40 cents per 100 pounds.			

TABLE B.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the United States from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910—Continued.

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

Tariff number.		Articles.	Rate of Duty.			Imports into the United States from Canada.		Customs Duties.	
United States.	Canadian.		United States.	Canadian, General.	Proposed Reciprocal.	Quantity.	Value.	Levied at present.	To be remitted by the United States.
Ex. 257	Ex. 207	Egg yolk.	25 per cent ad valorem	10 per cent ad valorem	7½ per cent ad valorem	...	\$	\$	\$
Ex. 257	Ex. 207	Egg albumen and blood albumen.	3 cents per pound. . .	"	"	(⁴)	(⁴)	.....	.....
Ex. 270	Ex. 120	Fish (except shellfish) by whatever name known, packed in oil, in tin boxes or cans, including the weight of the package :							
.....	Ex. 120	(a) When weighing over 20 ounces and not over 36 ounces each.		(6 cents per package	5 cents per package.				
.....	Ex. 120	(b) When weighing over 12 ounces and not over 20 ounces.	1½ cents, 2½ cents, 5 cents or 10 cents per package according to capacity of the package.	4½ cents per package.	4 cents per package.				
.....	Ex. 120	(c) When weighing 12 ounces each or less.		3½ cents per package or 2½ cents per package.	2 cents per package.		12,145	1590	161
.....	121	(d) When weighing 36 ounces each or more, or when packed in oil in bottles, jars, or kegs.		35 per cent ad valorem.	30 per cent ad valorem				
Ex. 252	86	Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other airtight packages, and including the weight of the package.	40 per cent ad valorem	1½ cents per pound. .	1½ cents per pound.	36,566	114,602	18,898

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243	61	Wheat flour and semolina.	25 per cent ad valorem	60 cents per barrel	50 cents per barrel of 143,830 barrels	676,366	169,092	97,177
Ex. 241	59	Rye flour	1 cent per pound	50 cents per barrel	196 pounds.	(⁴)		
Ex. 239	57	Oatmeal and rolled oats, including the weight of paper covering.	1 cent per pound	60 cents per 100 pounds.	50 cents per 100 pounds.	21,450	570	285
236	53	Corn meal	40 cents per 100 pounds.	25 cents per barrel	12½ cents per 100 pounds.			
231	Ex. 167	Barley malt	45 cents per bushel	45 cents per 100 pounds.	45 cents per 100 pounds.			
232	Ex. 51	Barley, pot, pearled, and patent.	2 cents per pound	30 per cent ad valorem.	½ cent per pound	(⁴)		
Ex. 234	50	Buckwheat flour or meal.	25 per cent ad valorem	50 cents per 100 pounds.	"	21,061	265	18
Ex. 262	Ex. 48	Split pease, dried.	45 cents per bushel	15 cents per bushel	7½ cents per bushel.	273,352	21,587	17,989
Ex. 480	Ex. 45	Prepared cereal foods, not otherwise provided for herein.	20 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem or 25 per cent ad valorem.	17½ per cent ad valorem.	317,870	3,574	447
Ex. 480	Ex. 711	Bran, middlings and other offals of grain used for animal food.	"	17½ per cent ad valorem.	12½ cents per 100 pounds.	1323,487	64,697	124,261
237	67	Macaroni and vermicelli.	1½ cents per pound	\$1.25 per 100 pounds.	1 cent per pound	313	91	30
Ex. 244	66	Biscuits, wafers, and cakes, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses or other material	3 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.	27½ per cent ad valorem.	25 per cent ad valorem.	21,041	1312	152
Ex. 244	141	Biscuits, wafers, cakes and other baked articles composed in whole or in part of egg or any kind of flour or meal when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits or confectionery.	3 cents per pound and 15 per cent, or 50 per cent ad valorem.	35 per cent ad valorem.	32½ per cent ad valorem.	(⁴)		
Ex. 274	Ex. 141	Candied peel, candied popcorn, candied nuts, candied fruits.	1 cent per pound and 35 per cent, or 2 cents per pound.	"	"	(⁴)		
Ex. 219	141	Sugar candy and confectionery of all kinds.	4 cents per pound and 15 per cent, or 50 per cent ad valorem.	"	"	517	1200	132
Ex. 217	138	Maple sugar and maple syrup.	4 cents per pound.	20 per cent ad valorem.	1 cent per pound.	3136,268	71,305	53,479
253	88	Pickles, including pickled nuts, sauces of all kinds, and fish paste or sauce.	40 per cent ad valorem.	35 per cent ad valorem.	32½ per cent ad valorem.	226	90	17
Ex. 310	152	Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit syrup, non-alcoholic.	70 cents per gallon.	20 per cent ad valorem.	17½ per cent ad valorem.			

TABLE B.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the United States from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE B—*Continued.*

Tariff Number.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.			Imports into the United States from Canada.	Customs Duties.		
		United States.	Canadian, General.	Proposed Reciprocal.		Value.	Levied at Present.	To be remitted by the United States.
Ex. 312 Ex. 711	Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters, in bottles or jugs.	20 cents per dozen bottles, 30 cents per dozen bottles, or 24 cents per gallon.	17½ per cent ad valorem.	17½ per cent ad valorem.	6,295 dozen qts. ¹	6,431	1,889	764
Ex. 3264 Ex. 264	Essential oils.	25 per cent ad valorem.	10 per cent ad valorem.	7½ per cent ad valorem.	.....	656	164	115
Ex. 264 Ex. 82	Grape vines, gooseberry, raspberry, and currant bushes	" "	20 per cent ad valorem.	17½ per cent ad valorem.	(4)	(4)	.....	.....
Ex. 199 Ex. 591 Ex. 215	Farm wagons, and finished parts thereof. Ploughs, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, including windstackers, baggers, weighers, and self feeders therefor, and finished parts thereof imported for repair of foregoing.	45 per cent or 35 per cent.	25 per cent ad valorem.	22½ per cent ad valorem.	(4)	(4)	.....	.....
Ex. 476 Ex. 446 Ex. 199 Ex. 447	(Ex. 445)	15 per cent or 45 per cent.	17½ per cent or 20 per cent.	15 per cent ad valorem.	.....	174,618	116,789	5,596
Ex. 197 Ex. 447	Portable engines with boilers, in combination, horsepower and traction engines, for farm purposes.	30 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	(4)	(4)

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Ex. 199	Ex. 448	Hay loaders, potato dig- gers, fodder or feed cut- ters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay ted- ders, farm or field rol- lers, manure spreaders, weeders and windmills, and finished parts there- of imported for repair of foregoing, except shafting.	45 per cent ad valorem	25 per cent ad val- orem.	"	110,000	4,500	2,500
Ex. 115	303	{ Grindstone of sand stone, not mounted, finished or not.	{ \$1.75 per ton.....	15 per cent or 25	5 cents per 100	.....	13,451	1,345	1575
Ex. 114	Ex. 304			per cent.	pounds.				
	Ex. 305	Freestone, granite, sand- stone, limestone, and all other monumental or building stone, ex- cept marble, breccia, and onyx, unmanufac- tured or not dressed, hewn, or polished.	10 cents per cubic foot	15 per cent ad val	12½ per cent ad val- orem.				
Ex. 116	309	Roofing slates.....	20 per cent ad valorem	75 cents per 100	55 cents per 100		346,379	9,270	43,479
				square feet.	square feet.				
Ex. 114	Ex. 306	Paving blocks of stone....	10 cents per cubic foot	20 per cent.	17½ per cent.	(4)	(4)		
Ex. 84	Ex. 282	Vitrified paving block, not ornamented or de- corated in any manner.	35 per cent.....	22½ per cent.	17½ per cent.				
Ex. 56	Ex. 246	Oxide of iron, as a color..	30 per cent ad val.	22½ per cent ad val.	22½ per cent ad val	3846,486	36,696	201	50
			orem.	orem.	orem.				
Ex. 462	Ex. 312	Asbestos further manu- factured than ground; manufactures of asbes- tos, or articles of which asbestos is the com- ponent material of chief value.	25 per cent ad val.	25 per cent ad val	"		118	30	3
Ex. 462	Ex. 312	Woven fabrics wholly or in chief value of asbes- tos.	40 per cent ad val.	"	"				
Ex. 26	256	Printing ink.....	25 per cent ad val	20 per cent ad val	17½ per cent ad val		150	13	4
			orem.	orem.	orem.				
Ex. 152	Ex. 426	{ Cutlery, plated or not, viz., pocketknives, penknives, scissors and shears, knives and forks for house- hold purposes, and table steels.	40 per cent ad val	30 per cent ad val	27½ per cent ad val		1,035	414	129
Ex. 154			orem and upward	orem.	orem.				
Ex. 199	Ex. 352	Bells and gongs.....	45 per cent ad val	"	"	(4)	(4)		
			orem.						

TABLE B.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the United States from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910—Continued.

SCHEDULE B—Concluded.

Tariff Number.		Articles.	Rate of Duty.			Imports into the United States from Canada.		Customs Duty.	
United States	Canadian.		United States.	Canadian, General.	Proposed Reciprocal.	Quantity.	Value.	Levied at present.	To be remitted by the United States.
Ex. 199	Ex. 352	Brass corners and rules for printers.	"	"	"	(4)	\$ (4)	\$	\$
Ex. 352		Basins, urinals, and other plumbing fixtures for bathrooms and lavatories, bathtubs, sinks, and laundry tubs of earthenware, stone, cement, or clay, or other material.	35 per cent ad valorem; 45 per cent ad valorem.	35 per cent ad valorem.	32½ per cent ad valorem.	(4)	(4)		
Ex. 467	Ex. 598	Brass hand instruments.	45 per cent ad valorem.	25 per cent ad valorem.	22½ per cent ad valorem.	(4)	(4)		
Ex. 192	Ex. 368	Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases and clock movements.	40 per cent ad valorem (average).	30 per cent ad valorem.	27½ per cent ad valorem.		1,000	436	136
Ex. 215	Ex. 519	Printers' wooden cases and cabinets for holding type.	45 per cent ad valorem.	"	"	(4)	(4)		
Ex. 215	Ex. 506	Wood flour.	"	25 per cent ad valorem.	22½ per cent ad valorem.	(4)	(4)		
Ex. 215	Ex. 530	Canoes and small boats of wood, not power boats.	"	"	"	(4)	(4)		
Ex. 438	Ex. 633	Feathers, crude, not dressed, colored, or otherwise manufactured.	20 per cent ad valorem.	15 per cent ad valorem.	12½ per cent ad valorem.		1,317	263	98

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Ex. 65	Ex. 236	Antiseptic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauze, and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated.	25 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	17½ per cent ad valorem.	(4)	(4)	
Ex. 199	Ex. 236	{ Surgical trusses, pessaries, and suspensory bandages of all kinds.	35 per cent, 40 per cent, or 45 per cent ad valorem.	"	"	(4)	(4)	
Ex. 452								
Ex. 463								
Ex. 464	Ex. 321	{ Plate glass, not beveled, in sheets or panes exceeding 7 square feet each, and not exceeding 25 square feet each.	22½ cents per square foot.	27½ per cent ad valorem.	25 per cent ad valorem.	(4)	(4)	
Ex. 102								
Ex. 199	Ex. 438	{ Motor vehicles, other than for railways and tramways.	{ 25 per cent ad valorem.	35 per cent ad valorem.	30 per cent ad valorem.	(4)	(4)	
Ex. 141								
Ex. 141	Ex. 438	Automobiles and parts of, not including rubber tires.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	36	69,737	31,382
Ex. 199	Ex. 454	Iron or steel digestors for the manufacture of wood pulp.	.....do.....	30 per cent ad valorem	27½ per cent ad valorem.	(4)	(4)	
Ex. 452	Ex. 623	{ Musical instrument cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket-books, fly books for artificial flies, all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather.	{ 40 per cent or 45 per cent.	{ 35 per cent ad valorem.	30 per cent ad valorem.	(4)	132,731	113,911
Ex. 467								
		Total Schedule B	.....	.....	.....	1,619,675	444,529	234,984

TABLE B.—Articles included under the reciprocal trade agreement imported into the United States from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE C.

Articles the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States at the undermentioned special rates of duty when imported from Canada.

United States tariff number.	Articles.	Rate of duty.		Imports into the United States from Canada.		Customs duties.	
		United States.	Proposed special United States rate.	Quantity.	Value.	Levied at present.	To be remitted by the United States.
Ex. 172	Aluminum in crude form.....	7 cents per pound.....	5 cents per pound.....	4,175,100 pounds ²	\$625,476	\$292,257	\$83,502
Ex. 172	Aluminum in plates, sheets, bars and rods.....	11 cents per pound.....	8 cents per pound.....				
207	Laths.....	20 cents per M pieces.....	10 cents per M pieces.....	721,823 M pieces.....	1,802,144	144,364	72,182
209	Shingles.....	50 cents per M.....	30 cents per M.....	762,798 M.....	1,759,397	381,398	152,539
Ex. 201	Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, planed or finished on one side. Planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved, or planed or finished on two sides. Planed or finished on three sides, or planed and finished on two sides and tongued and grooved. Planed and finished on four sides.....	\$1 per M feet, or \$1.75 per M feet. M feet. \$1.25 per M feet, or \$2 per M feet. \$1.62½ per M feet, or \$2.37½ per M feet. \$2 per M feet, or \$2.75 per M feet. M feet.	50 cents per M feet.....				
Ex. 117	Iron ore, including manganimiferous iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites.	15 cents per ton.....	10 cents per ton.....	32,205 tons.....	97,984	4,831	1,610
Ex. 428	Coal slack or culm of all kinds, such as will pass through a half-inch screen. ⁷	15 cents per ton, or 45 cents per ton.	15 cents per ton.....	263,414 tons.....	512,206	39,512	
Total Schedule C.....					5,901,923	968,309	377,961

¹ Estimated.
² Canadian export figures for fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1910.
³ Figures for fiscal year 1909. Not stated separately in 1910.
⁴ Statistics not available, negligible amount.
⁵ Free.
⁶ Dutiable.
⁷ All dutiable at 15 cents per ton in fiscal year 1910. Treasury decision applying rate of 45 cents per ton not effective until September, 1910.

SCHEDULE D.

Articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undermentioned special rates of duty when imported from the United States.

Altered tariff rates carried by Schedule D do not affect imports into the United States from Canada.

RECAPITULATION.

	Customs duties.		
	Value.	Levied at present.	To be remitted by the United States.
	£	£	£
Schedule A.....	39,811,560	4,236,988	4,236,988
Schedule B.....	1,619,675	144,529	231,984
Schedule C.....	5,901,923	968,309	377,961
Grand total.....	47,333,158	5,619,826	4,849,933

TABLE C.—Percentages of Reduction.

[Computed by the Bureau of Trade Relations, Department of State.]

SCHEDULE B.

Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undermentioned rates of duty when imported from the United States, and reciprocally the same articles the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States at identical rates of duty when imported from Canada.

Articles.	United States Rates.	Canadian General Rates.	Proposed Rates.	Reduction by United States, by Canada.	Reduction by Canada.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Fresh meats.....	1½ cents per pound.....	3 cents per pound.....	1½ cents per pound.....	16.67	58.33
Bacon and hams.....	4 cents per pound.....	2 cents per pound.....	".....	68.75	37.5
Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, etc.....	25 per cent.....	".....	".....	66.5	37.5
Canned meats and canned poultry.....	".....	27½ per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20.00	27.3
Extract of meat.....	35 cents per pound.....	".....	".....	9.1	27.3
Lard.....	1½ cents per pound.....	2 cents per pound.....	1½ cents per pound.....	16.67	37.5
Lard compounds and cottolene.....	25 per cent.....	".....	".....	50.00	37.5
Tallow.....	½ cent per pound.....	20 per cent.....	40 cents per 100 pounds.....	20.0	75.0
Egg yolk.....	25 per cent.....	10 per cent.....	7½ per cent.....	70.0	25.0
Egg and blood albumen.....	3 cents per pound.....	".....	".....	33.3	25.0
Sardines, and other fish in oil*.....	".....	".....	".....		
Canned vegetables.....	40 per cent.....	1½ cents per pound.....	1½ cents per pound.....	55.6	16.67
Wheat flour.....	25 per cent.....	60 cents per barrel.....	50 cents per barrel.....	60.0	16.67
Rye flour.....	½ cent per pound.....	50 cents per barrel.....	".....	50.0	
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	1 cent per pound.....	60 cents per 100 pounds.....	50 cents per 100 pounds.....	50.0	16.67
Cornmeal.....	40 cents per 100 pounds.....	25 cents per barrel.....	12½ cents per 100 pounds.....	68.75	2.00
Barley malt.....	45 cents per bushel.....	45 cents per 100 pounds.....	45 cents per 100 pounds.....	50.0	
Barley, pot, pearled, etc.....	2 cents per pound.....	30 per cent.....	½ cent per pound.....	75.0	43.3
Buckwheat flour.....	25 per cent.....	50 cents per 100 pounds.....	".....	7.0	
Split peas.....	45 cents per bushel.....	15 cents per bushel.....	7½ cents per bushel.....	83.3	50.0
Prepared cereal foods.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent or 25 per cent.....	17½ per cent.....	12.5	12.5 or 30.0
Bran, mill feed, etc.....	20 per cent.....	17½ per cent.....	12½ cents per 100 pounds.....	37.5	25.0
Macaroni and vermicelli.....	1½ cents per pound.....	\$1.25 per 100 pounds.....	1 cent per pound.....	33.3	20.0
Biscuits, wafers, etc., sweetened.....	3 cents per pound plus 15 per cent or 50 per cent.....	27½ per cent or 35 per cent.....	25 per cent or 32½ per cent.....	7.0, 50.0, 28 or 35.0	67.0 or 9.0
Candied fruits, etc.....	1 cent per pound plus 35 per cent.....	35 per cent.....	32½ per cent.....	33.3	7.14
Sugar, candy and confectionery.....	4 cents per pound plus 15 per cent or 50 per cent.....	".....	".....	18.75 or 35.0	7.14

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	4 cents per pound.....	20 per cent.....	1 cent per pound.....	75.0	50.0
Maple sugar and syrup.....	40 per cent.....	35 per cent.....	32½ per cent.....	18.75	7.14
Pickles, sauces, etc.....	70 cents per gallon.....	20 per cent.....	17½ per cent.....	70.0	12.5
Fruit juices, nonalcoholic.....	30 cents per dozen quarts.....	17½ per cent.....	".....	41.6	
Mineral waters, bottled etc.....	25 per cent.....	10 per cent.....	7½ per cent.....	70.0	25.0
Essential oils.....	".....	20 per cent.....	17½ per cent.....	30.0	12.5
Grape vines, currant bushes, etc.....	} 15 per cent.....	17½ per cent or 20 per cent.....	15 per cent.....		14.3 or 25.0
Ploughs, harrows, harvesters, reapers, mowers threshing machines, drills and planters, horsesrakes, cultivators, etc.....		20 per cent.....	".....	75.0	25.0
Parts of threshing machines.....	30 per cent.....	".....	20 per cent.....	33.3	
Portable and traction engines.....	5 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	".....	55.5	20.0
Hay loaders, potato diggers, etc., and parts.....	\$1.75 per ton.....	15 per cent or 25 per cent.....	5 cents per 100 pounds.....	36.0	65.0
Grindstones, not mounted.....	10 cents per cubic foot.....	15 per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	33.5	16.67
Building stone, etc., not dressed.....	20 per cent.....	75 cents per 100 square feet.....	55 cents per 100 square feet.....	29.0	26.6
Roofing slates.....	35 per cent.....	22½ per cent.....	17½ per cent.....	50.0	22.2
Vitrified paving blocks.....					
Paving blocks of stone*.....	30 per cent.....	22½ per cent.....	22½ per cent.....	25.0	
Oxide of iron, as a colour.....	40 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	".....	43.8	10.0
Asbestos, woven fabrics of.....	25 per cent.....	".....	".....	10.0	10.0
Asbestos, other manufactures of.....	".....	20 per cent.....	17½ per cent.....	30.0	12.5
Printing ink.....	40 per cent and upward.....	30 per cent.....	27½ per cent.....	131.25	8.33
Cutlery.....	45 per cent.....	".....	".....	38.8	8.33
Bells and gongs.....	".....	".....	".....	38.8	8.33
Brass corners and rules.....	35 per cent, 45 per cent or 55 per cent.....	35 per cent.....	32½ per cent.....	7.14, 27.7 or 41.0	7.14
Sanitary fixtures.....					
Brass band instruments.....	45 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	22½ per cent.....	50.0	10.0
Clocks, watches, etc.....	40 per cent (average).....	30 per cent.....	27½ per cent.....	31.25	8.33
Printers' wooden cases.....	35 per cent.....	".....	".....	21.42	8.33
Wood flour.....	".....	25 per cent.....	22½ per cent.....	35.73	10.00
Canoes and small boats.....	".....	".....	".....	35.73	10.00
Feathers, crude, in their natural state.....	20 per cent.....	15 per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	37.5	16.67
Surgical dressings, antiseptic, etc.....	45 per cent or various.....	20 per cent.....	17½ per cent.....	61.0	12.5
Surgical trusses, etc.....	35 per cent, 40 per cent or 45 per cent.....	".....	".....	50.0, 56.25 or 61.0	12.5
Plate glass, not bevelled.....	22½ cents per square foot.....	27½ per cent.....	25 per cent.....	75.0	9.1
Automobiles and motor vehicles, and parts.....	45 per cent.....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	33.3	14.3
Digesters for pulp mills.....	".....	30 per cent.....	27½ per cent.....	38.8	8.33
Leather cases, pocketbooks, etc.....	40 per cent, 45 per cent or 50 per cent.....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	25.0, 33.3 or 40.0	14.3

*Data for computation not available.

TABLE C. Percentage of Reduction—Continued.

SCHEDULE C.

Articles the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States at the undermentioned special rates of duty when imported from Canada.

Articles.	United States Rates.	Canadian General Rates.	Proposed Rates.	Reduction by United States.	Reduction by Canada.
				per cent.	per cent.
Aluminum, in crude form.	7 cents per pound.		5 cents per pound.	28.6	
Aluminum, in plates, sheets, bars, etc.	11 cents per pound.		8 cents per pound.	27.8	
Laths.	20 cents per M pieces.		10 cents per M pieces.	50.0	
Shingles.	50 cents per thousand.		30 cents per thousand.	40.0	
Sawed boards, planks, deals, etc.: Planned or finished on one side only.	\$1 or \$1.75 per M feet.		50 cents per M feet.	50.0 or 75.5	
Planned or finished on one side and tongued and grooved, or planned or finished on two sides.	\$1.25 or \$2 per M feet.		75 cents per M feet.	40.0 or 62.5	
Planned or finished on three sides, or planned or finished on two sides and tongued and grooved.	\$1.62½ or \$2.975 per M feet.		\$1.125 per M feet.	30.8 or 52.65	
Planned and finished on four sides.	\$2 or \$2.75 per M feet.		\$1.50 per M feet.	25.0 or 45.45	
Iron ore.	15 cents per ton.		10 cents per ton.	33.33	
Coal slack or culm.	"		15 cents per ton.		

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TABLE C. — Percentages of Reduction—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE D.

Articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undermentioned special rates of duty when imported from the United States.

Articles.	United States Rates.	Canadian General Rates.	Proposed Rates.	Reduction by United States. per cent.	Reduction by Canada. per cent.
Cement, Portland, etc.....	7 cents or 8 cents per 100 lbs. per 100 pounds.	12½ cents per 100 pounds.	11 cents per 100 pounds.	.....	12½
Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine.....	45 cents per long ton.	53 cents per short ton.	45 cents per short ton.	.....	15½
Apple trees, peach trees, etc.	\$4 or \$2 per 1,000	3 cents each.	2½ cents each.	.....	16½
Condensed milk.	2 cents per pound	3½ cents per pound.	2 cents per pound	.....	38½
Canned fruits.	"	2½ cents per pound.	"	.....	11½
Biscuits, not sweetened	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	.....	20½
Peanuts:					
Shelled	1 cent per pound	3 cents per pound	1 cent per pound	.....	66½
Unshelled	1 cent per pound.	2 cents per pound.	1 cent per pound	.....	75½

TABLE D.—Exports from the United States to Canada during the fiscal years 1906 to 1910.

[Compiled from Advance Sheets of Table No. 19, Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910; Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labour.]

Articles.	Quantities.					Values.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.										
Agricultural implements :										
Mowers and reapers, and parts of						284,306	460,141	165,909	227,253	358,480
Plows and cultivators, and parts of						532,801	664,960	474,018	792,829	1,614,482
All other, and parts of						1,464,768	2,098,661	1,262,715	1,293,474	1,407,359
Aluminum, and manufactures of						192,046	296,444	69,059	221,672	515,145
Animals :										
Cattle	15,633	13,125	8,273	8,103	10,283	453,350	335,786	255,855	209,914	323,274
Horses	31,916	26,361	15,324	17,276	24,518	3,435,504	3,336,353	1,962,438	2,221,562	3,216,218
Sheep	68,951	63,034	53,583	43,803	36,531	212,450	195,655	206,089	158,660	133,294
All other, including fowls						602,378	242,964	178,753	251,564	414,676
Art works : Paintings and statuary						334,835	99,429	67,751	89,144	118,444
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, and other printed matter						2,162,732	2,191,650	2,448,175	2,648,549	3,322,423
Brass, and manufactures of						1,726,899	2,299,464	1,436,851	1,503,114	2,023,580
Breadstuffs :										
Corn	7,479,951	10,489,733	7,364,567	4,786,223	6,178,896	4,021,365	5,443,603	4,759,017	3,432,081	4,048,006
Corn meal	28,549	26,829	33,448	32,372	31,241	80,322	70,233	94,771	105,745	104,200
Oats	1,770,592	188,131	59,321	56,214	11,743	567,689	67,709	26,077	26,085	5,603
Rye	59,228	60,339	86,684	27,452	1,081	39,341	40,170	73,712	21,259	1,414
Wheat	169,100	173,941	1,033,635	877,942	2,111,370	141,952	125,005	979,817	878,342	2,317,191
Wheat flour	70,491	75,142	63,861	46,096	49,981	286,322	297,581	285,497	216,204	235,866
Preparations of, for table food						407,470	326,219	282,259	261,889	329,560
All other						387,790	167,035	176,046	216,042	249,867
Bricks						632,343	715,615	492,213	536,904	972,286
Broom corn						196,966	209,621	231,630	242,146	372,341
Carriages, cars, other vehicles, and parts of :										
Automobiles, and parts of						647,125	1,165,374	944,836	1,687,638	4,363,694

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Cars, passenger and freight, and parts of, for steam railways.....						340,644	356,159	1,479,322	335,454	427,610
Cycles, and parts of.....						68,040	53,750	62,387	55,943	78,277
All other carriages, and parts of.....						876,756	1,110,235	650,520	912,294	1,433,087
Cement..... bbls.						627,476	282,795	410,988	233,922	72,081
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines:										
Dyes and dyestuffs.....						146,003	113,685	91,644	97,289	125,009
Medicines, patent or proprietary.....						334,980	377,420	276,170	271,426	334,524
All other.....						1,920,190	2,246,714	2,398,062	2,341,403	2,810,886
Clocks and watches:										
Clocks, and parts of.....						254,825	300,563	235,750	271,709	293,257
Watches, and parts of.....						586,329	708,434	508,480	485,353	574,296
Coal and coke:										
Coal—										
Anthracite..... tons						9,484,994	11,972,042	13,543,968	14,067,970	14,325,474
Bituminous..... tons						11,982,510	14,981,921	16,730,450	15,826,019	17,316,786
Coke..... tons						1,131,899	1,443,977	1,483,392	1,686,775	2,249,753
Cocoa, ground or prepared, and chocolate.....						217,254	238,903	231,097	303,434	336,949
Copper, manufactures of:										
Pigs, ingots, bars, plates, and old..... lbs.						484,129	968,532	640,386	738,785	916,097
All other.....						3,184,214	3,410,046	1,652,353	1,777,985	3,378,793
Cotton, and manufactures of:										
Unmanufactured..... lbs.						7,778,767	7,978,957	6,286,324	6,387,199	8,936,006
Manufactures of—										
Cloths—										
Coloured..... yds.						464,965	408,410	263,675	403,368	477,485
Uncoloured..... "						346,408	304,148	194,654	274,245	386,864
Wearing apparel.....						972,500	909,084	875,947	1,029,939	1,670,422
Waste, cotton-mill..... lbs.						279,739	370,750	281,994	248,637	411,683
All other.....						1,298,070	1,319,830	1,426,284	1,527,457	2,052,958
Earthen, stone, and chinaware.....						437,050	525,684	369,338	323,040	453,301
Explosives.....						294,312	220,695	245,521	275,144	238,696
Fertilizers..... tons.						266,122	375,542	398,223	468,120	524,995
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of—										
Cordage..... lbs.						68,467	117,433	142,277	92,061	122,357
Twine.....						1,613,867	2,290,489	1,330,715	1,871,367	1,518,273
All other.....						385,742	345,280	248,703	241,500	260,670
Fish—										
Salmon, canned..... lbs.						14,814	65,356	587	21,773	7,570
Shellfish, oysters.....						233,750	239,587	271,760	252,619	285,509
All other fish and fish products.....						179,502	168,090	157,271	138,626	289,585
Fruits and nuts—										
Fruits—										
Oranges ¹ boxes.						970,329	1,058,548	1,409,121	1,995,049	2,047,477
Prunes..... lbs.						255,775	424,941	319,784	341,169	415,668
Raisins..... "						171,990	386,696	257,621	316,622	279,709

¹quantity not stated prior to 1908.

TABLE D.—Exports from the United States to Canada during the fiscal years 1906 to 1910—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.					Values.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Con.										
Fruits—Con.										
All other green, ripe, or dried.										
Preserved						1,125,159	1,329,965	1,517,405	1,677,038	1,891,114
Nuts.						63,324	84,551	124,495	92,292	175,740
Furs and fur skins.						218,666	184,793	232,381	175,707	203,278
Glass and glassware.						1,772,324	2,050,551	1,618,993	2,121,671	2,780,128
Grease, grease scraps, and all soap stock.						865,369	908,443	840,133	756,756	966,135
Hay.	6,259	6,518	10,658	6,994	6,141	345,364	666,002	643,300	865,576	846,036
Hides and skins, other than lbs.						93,141	126,710	221,125	119,578	126,878
Furs.	793,153	1,072,424	1,602,831	697,414	4,389,522	101,565	150,085	199,931	92,479	609,319
Household and personal effects, etc.						2,359,215	2,332,433	2,614,158	2,343,790	2,860,626
India rubber, manufactures of—										
India rubber, scrap and old.		1,132,032	1,568,413	1,283,615	2,312,085	52,747	108,531	114,406	104,186	199,144
Belting, hose, and packing.						148,971	152,816	176,909	182,052	271,100
All other.						1,043,892	1,211,244	865,910	968,208	1,541,977
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes.										
Electrical appliances, including telephone and telegraph instruments.						890,005	1,307,063	1,317,639	1,498,754	2,356,325
All other.						385,137	308,494	391,112	243,810	633,088
Iron and steel and manufactures of										
Iron ore.	227,142	237,592	292,784	401,567	544,301	608,029	670,995	880,197	1,264,048	1,636,917
Pig iron.	48,702	81,357	37,484	31,177	67,334	826,184	1,557,653	751,014	510,813	1,137,357
Bar iron.	78,294,740	75,745,774	14,348,206	8,322,546	11,601,492	1,557,437	1,526,230	258,030	150,995	216,228
Bars or rods of steel.										
Wire rods.	14,452,173	22,948,631	11,444,766	26,105,324	55,474,897	240,264	150,439	215,911	401,083	781,335
All other.	21,482,548	66,897,724	75,093,003	74,946,617	150,101,844	416,157	1,366,090	1,543,900	1,326,158	2,390,235
Billets, ingots, and blooms of steel.	19,807	15,388	4,146	7,587	12,853	458,888	166,664	100,624	185,544	306,268
Rails for railways, steel.	58,617	32,412	37,537	25,937	27,255	1,663,235	925,167	1,106,614	745,835	801,084

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Sheets and plates Steel..... lbs.	129,010,784	187,354,172	94,984,790	132,439,632	256,554,313	2,435,277	3,787,081	2,661,590	2,965,179	1,875,466
Tin plates, tinnerplates, and taggers tin..... lbs.	22,905,068	18,788,199	31,110,192	7,708,725	23,785,216	846,636	731,353	1,209,721	268,410	826,929
Structural iron and steel. tons.	48,355	69,152	51,056	36,740	66,584	2,442,922	3,495,753	2,530,523	1,585,137	2,828,338
Wire..... lbs.	99,380,388	114,908,585	65,704,672	73,594,419	96,306,005	2,285,061	2,660,056	1,639,080	1,662,970	2,136,653
Builders' hardware, saws, and tools Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware.....						1,047,658	1,190,669	953,486	893,807	1,272,969
Saws.....						181,399	234,286	211,904	196,278	203,262
Tools, n. e. s.....						948,512	1,113,187	896,348	826,354	1,025,979
Castings, n. e. s.....						768,667	1,239,099	921,774	614,665	904,412
Firearms.....						344,565	425,282	303,047	210,825	305,016
Machinery, machines and parts of Cash registers..... No.	1,728	1,342	941	726	724	232,210	187,484	126,605	73,263	45,269
Electrical machinery.....						2,131,763	1,901,325	857,355	590,152	1,151,449
Metal-working machinery.....						166,063	257,074	538,612	214,029	336,172
Printing presses, and parts of.....						453,384	121,665	771,487	330,752	756,493
Pumps and pumping machinery.....						164,703	419,692	337,055	317,282	456,358
Sewing machines, and parts of.....						361,632	497,637	417,469	327,696	462,128
Steam engines and parts of Locomotives..... No.	78	230	127	83	65	299,513	1,906,411	771,103	363,279	247,979
Stationary..... "	1,605	1,920	2,663	3,387	3,173	466,412	734,138	766,635	821,498	840,418
Boilers and parts of engines.....						461,480	636,021	587,759	657,926	1,366,650
Typewriting machine and parts of.....						263,347	257,851	266,152	353,237	430,737
All other.....						7,423,156	8,582,902	8,226,091	7,120,861	10,921,762
Pipes and fittings..... lbs.	107,621,249	93,850,142	74,746,281	46,638,343	74,063,833	2,116,603	2,130,127	1,717,008	1,104,434	1,618,181
Scales and balances.....						139,109	151,675	161,952	137,911	109,181
Stoves, ranges and parts of.....						514,359	633,246	505,115	448,599	635,900
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....						5,009,780	5,555,031	5,985,521	5,989,760	8,436,969
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver:										
Jewelry.....						658,142	836,852	577,954	576,823	670,070
All other manufactures of gold and silver.....						321,350	378,231	245,704	192,879	196,467
Lamps, chandeliers and all other devices for illuminating purposes						534,179	513,819	378,019	404,032	548,866
Leather and manufactures of:										
Leather.....										
Upper leather, splits, buff, grain, and all other upper leather.....						309,715	365,104	285,152	369,455	521,427
All other leather.....						622,267	733,107	585,657	615,952	836,023
Boots and shoes..... pairs.	640,456	692,900	654,612	576,341	680,294	1,124,066	1,192,732	1,215,248	1,055,533	1,262,906
Harness and saddles.....						147,894	197,590	89,204	150,121	265,073
All other.....						557,622	599,253	499,514	573,758	798,551

¹Quantity not stated prior to 1907.

TABLE D.—Exports from the United States to Canada during the fiscal years 1906 to 1910—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.					Values.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
DOMESTIC EXPORTS— <i>Con.</i>										
Marble and stone, and manufacture of:										
Unmanufactured.....										\$
Manufactures of.....										\$
Meat and dairy products:										
Meat products										
Beef, salted or pickled.... lb.	2,807,669	3,480,208	2,135,795	2,328,584	1,316,873	152,634	175,579	126,320	158,765	89,580
Bacon.....	2,415,544	2,235,638	1,396,168	1,898,130	1,838,172	291,131	306,960	196,057	261,718	323,049
Hams and shoulders, cured "	3,293,664	4,242,495	3,396,464	2,458,705	2,560,460	404,515	533,761	413,172	323,750	394,486
Pork, pickled.....	12,369,869	9,494,134	13,019,795	11,894,500	8,685,313	919,364	786,261	1,063,920	1,027,295	923,180
Lard.....	7,696,903	6,732,795	11,761,996	11,999,862	9,310,289	643,476	649,910	1,075,388	1,238,567	1,227,854
All other.....						518,422	370,558	420,690	392,849	578,541
Dairy products.....						165,686	290,091	358,049	117,328	86,230
Musical instruments, and parts of.						545,676	689,510	550,296	616,466	674,498
Naval stores:										
Rosin..... bbls.	76,806	74,265	70,185	63,993	67,760	315,769	356,491	400,136	320,115	374,190
Turpentine, spirits of....galls.	949,136	921,333	872,747	964,749	964,460	605,353	601,451	465,252	397,868	540,027
Oils:										
Mineral--										
Crude, including all natural oils.... galls.	23,882,943	22,571,811	28,577,508	35,366,004	39,222,019	748,390	707,002	938,711	1,114,755	1,141,063
Refined or manufactured--										
Naphthas, including all lighter distillates..... galls.	1,383,969	3,967,500	7,365,222	8,083,295	16,675,773	127,543	411,407	725,404	713,165	.....
Illuminating..... galls.	10,390,809	9,148,319	4,999,978	12,752,012	8,993,248	786,840	692,478	344,224	765,004	530,000
Lubricating and heavy paraffin galls.	1,815,418	2,672,097	2,972,335	2,875,399	3,603,991	352,210	483,508	522,317	504,661	672,658
Vegetable-- Cottonseed... lbs.	7,952,080	9,384,128	8,872,710	10,693,403	15,458,774	342,394	565,032	532,884	613,836	1,054,720
Paints, pigments and colours.....						608,887	576,900	461,028	461,239	571,496
Paper, and manufactures of:										
Paper hangings..... lbs.	6,981,961	6,784,225	5,240,550	6,103,802	9,613,685	181,723	167,186	146,494	152,468	184,904
Printing paper.....						345,058	345,285	246,529	292,887	433,709
Writing paper and envel-opes.....						183,257	206,912	225,506	249,191	275,227
All other.....						1,487,580	1,628,622	1,686,123	1,518,830	1,855,320
Plated ware.....						327,418	325,997	265,600	231,693	294,502

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Bronze manufactures.....						1,424	1,015	2,616	1,460
Cement: Roman, Portland, etc. lbs... duty.	1,379,200							84,729	73,128
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....								1,320,457	1,155,116
Chromic ore or chromate of iron. tons... duty.	8,885							1,623,544	1,722,481
Coal, bituminous.....	1,479,143								
Coke.....	82,974								
Copper, and Manufactures of: Ore and regulus..... tons... free.	58,245								
Pigs, ingots, bars, plates, and old..... lbs... free.	29,582,682								
All other manufactures of. duty.									
Cotton, unmanufactured, including waste or flocks..... lbs. free.	1,066,718								
Earthen, stone, and china ware. duty.									
Eggs..... doz..	16,520								
Explosives.....									
Fertilizers..... free.									
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses, unmanufactured..... tons.	317								
Fish:	837								
Fresh									
Lobsters, canned or uncanned. lbs... free.	8,980,169								
Salmon.....	4,733,057								
All other..... duty.									
Cured or preserved									
Cod, haddock, hake, etc. lbs..	16,746,667								
Herring, dried, smoked, pickled, etc. lbs... duty.	7,717,046								
Mackerel, pickled or salted. lbs., dut.	2,854,397								
Salmon, pickled or salted.. lbs. duty.	621,160								
All other..... free.									
Fruits and nuts.....									
Furs and fur skins, undressed, free.									
Furs, and manufactures of. dut.									
Gold and silver sweepings..... free.									
Grease and oils.....									
Hair, unmanufactured.....									
Hay..... tons, dut.	68,521								

¹Quantity not stated prior to 1909.

TABLE E.—Imports from Canada into the United States during the fiscal years 1906 to 1910—*Concluded.*

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Articles.	Quantities.					Values.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Hides and skins, other than (free. fur skins.....lbs.) dut..	8,239,663	10,802,326	10,316,059	10,821,770	39,837,690	1,084,948	1,449,285	1,269,533	1,415,366	5,072,220
Household and personal effects, etc.....free.	23,009,013	20,903,528	25,469,885	31,235,840	1,598,456	2,391,502	2,197,335	1,872,265	2,832,355	183,731
Indian rubber, old, scrap,lbs. free.										
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:	3,646,384	3,873,218	2,684,461	4,366,115	4,864,003	1,476,397	1,647,405	1,774,026	1,917,530	2,074,332
Iron ore..... tons. dut.	101,615	31,010	28,682	3,116	32,205	220,112	52,765	55,617	12,660	97,984
Pig iron..... "	1,007	1,444	879	3,442	1,337	30,614	43,417	48,006	213,081	63,935
Scrap iron and steel..... "	19,696	6,399	9,037	3,131	28,252	291,944	92,068	128,023	37,129	298,483
Tinplates, terneplates, and taggers tin.....lbs. dut.	169,991	146,513	208,726	342,352	367,506	7,364	6,128	9,359	16,015	15,088
All other manufactures of. "						153,317	169,185	126,481	149,233	309,113
Lead:										
In ore and base bullion,lbs. dut.	17,554,975	21,205,023	3,528,013	4,084,835	67,061	463,341	715,729	120,509	83,306	1,872
Pigs, bars, and old..... "	25,992	24,503	2,180,584	2,677	88,728	1,270	1,491	90,698	137	3,274
Leather, and manufactures of. dut.						101,378	113,293	103,238	73,641	108,735
Lime.....lbs. dut.	36,964,545	30,822,029	11,801,020	11,770,353	15,975,320	55,566	57,308	32,918	40,417	58,930
Malt liquors.....galls. dut.	11,480	10,281	6,888	8,045	8,115	10,244	9,481	5,415	6,470	5,066
Marble and stone, and manufac- tures of.....dut.						52,924	55,477	63,998	66,028	67,400
Meat and dairy products..... "						84,166	135,730	139,054	140,424	304,817
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of.....dut.						170,111	335,947	71,919	155,550	1,172,898
Mica..... lbs. dut.	1,078,267	1,533,136	343,744	333,768	867,489	328,991	596,321	140,166	132,941	333,136
Minerals, crude..... free.						303,884	128,770	80,427	118,219	145,419
Nickel ore and nickel matte..... tons.	13,626	16,124	16,685	17,261	22,470	1,673,335	1,897,784	2,389,924	2,544,222	3,575,442
Paper stock, crude..... free.						204,426	296,027	219,464	240,635	358,291
Paper, and manufactures of.....dut.						112,192	427,868	706,756	688,109	1,660,798
Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, ground, or calcined..... tons. dut.	394,319	382,631	350,291	290,549	340,710	460,302	460,856	430,746	353,532	420,888
Plumbago..... tons. free.	390	674	611	513	1,614	13,902	18,195	14,054	25,030	82,410
Salt.....lbs. dut.	9,965,176	2,578,430	8,216,957	9,000,052	1,926,205	22,336	8,119	25,261	28,387	6,173
Seeds..... free.						823,049	415,452	455,930	296,097	590,256
..... dut.						3,851	10,589	10,232	683,384	12,644,048

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Silk, and manufactures of:									
Unmanufactured, including									
waste..... lbs. free.									
Manufactures of..... dut.									
Spirits, distilled..... pf. galls. dut.									
Straw and grass, and manufactures									
of..... dut.									
Sugar:									
Cane, and other not above No.									
16 D.S..... lbs. dut.									
Above No. 16 D.S..... "									
Sulphur ore, as pyrites, etc tons.									
..... free.									
Tea..... lbs. free.									
Tin, in bars, blocks, pigs, etc. lbs.									
..... free.									
Tobacco, and manufactures of:									
Unmanufactured..... lbs. dut.									
Manufactures of..... dut.									
Vegetables:									
Beans and dried peas. bush. dut.									
Potatoes..... "									
All other..... dut.									
Wines..... "									
Wood and Manufactures of:									
Pulp wood ² cords. free.									
Timber..... M feet. free.									
..... cu. ft. dut.									
All other unmanufactured. free.									
Lumber —									
Boards, planks, deals, etc.									
M feet. dut.									
Shingles..... M. dut.									
All other lumber..... dut.									
Wood pulp..... tons. dut.									
All other manufactures of. dut.									
Wool:									
Unmanufactured..... lbs. dut.									
Manufactures of..... dut.									
All other free and dutiable articles									
Total free of duty.....									
Total dutiable.....									
Total imports of merchandise									

¹ Includes "Brazil, manufacture of," after 1906.

¹The increase in the group "seeds" occurs almost exclusively in flaxseed. ²Included in "All other unmanufactured wood" prior to 1967.

TABLE F.—Analysis of the import, export, and total trade of Canada, by countries, Canadian fiscal year, 1910.

(Trade and Navigation, 1910, pp. 380-383 and 454-455 : published by the Department of Customs, Dominion of Canada.

Country.	Total Trade.	Rank.	Per Cent.	Imports.	Rank.	Per Cent.	Exports.	Rank.	Per Cent.
	\$			\$			\$		
United States.....	327,701,484	1	50.0	223,501,809	1	59.4	104,199,675	2	37.3
Great Britain.....	234,833,245	2	35.9	95,350,300	2	25.3	139,482,945	1	50.0
France.....	12,710,641	3	1.9	10,109,544	3	2.7	2,601,097	7	0.9
Germany.....	10,000,998	4	1.5	7,935,230	4	2.1	2,065,768	9	0.7
British West Indies..	8,833,272	5	1.3	5,777,698	5	1.5	3,055,574	5	1.1
Newfoundland.....	5,274,581	6	0.8	1,467,619	13	0.4	3,806,962	3	1.4
Belgium.....	5,080,044	7	0.8	3,239,888	7	0.9	1,840,156	10	0.7
Argentina.....	5,049,339	8	0.8	2,181,554	10	0.6	2,867,785	6	1.0
Australia..	3,984,092	9	0.6	423,917	.....	0.1	3,561,075	4	1.3
British East Indies..	3,584,364	10	0.6	3,526,184	6	0.9	58,180	.....	.....
British Guiana.....	3,564,869	11	0.5	2,980,238	8	0.8	584,631	19	0.2
British Africa.....	3,390,724	12	0.5	1,041,565	15	0.3	2,349,159	8	0.8
Netherlands.....	3,386,797	13	0.5	2,009,990	12	0.5	1,376,807	12	0.5
Japan.....	2,840,354	14	0.4	2,181,236	11	0.6	659,118	17	0.2
Entire Trade..	655,080,567	.....	.....	375,833,016	.....	.....	279,247,551	.....	.....

TABLE G, PART 1.—Analysis of imports into Canada from the United States as affected by the reciprocal agreement.

[Fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.]

	Value.	Per cent of dutiable imports.	Per cent of total imports.
	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Articles now dutiable which it is proposed to make free.....	21,957,605	16.51	9.19
Articles on which a reduction in duties is proposed.....	25,870,354	19.45	10.82
Total articles affected by the reciprocal agreement.....	47,827,959	35.96	20.01
Remaining dutiable articles.....	85,198,178	64.04	35.65
Total now dutiable.....	133,026,137	100.00	55.64
Total free of duty.....	106,044,412	44.36
Grand total.....	239,070,549	100.00

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TABLE G, PART 2.—Analysis of imports into the United States from Canada as affected by the reciprocal agreement.

[Fiscal year 1910.]

	Value.	Per cent of dutiable imports.	Per cent of total imports.
	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Articles now dutiable which it is proposed to make free	39,811,560	76·40	40·67
Articles on which a reduction in duties is proposed	7,521,598	14·44	7·68
Total articles affected by the reciprocal agreement	47,333,158	90·84	48·35
Remaining dutiable articles	4,770,780	9·16	4·87
Total now dutiable	52,103,938	100·00	53·22
Total free of duty	45,788,746		46·78
Grand Total	97,892,684		100·00

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

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No. 9.

From His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, February 14, 1911.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the report of the Committee on Ways and Means recommending to the House of Representatives favourable consideration of the Bill putting into effect the recent reciprocity agreement with Canada. This report supplements and reinforces the President's recommendation of the Bill.

It will be observed that the amendment to the original Bill proposed by the Committee's Report corrects the discrepancy between the original Bill and the Agreement, to which attention was called in my despatch No. 16 of February 6. In the absence of any instructions from the Dominion Government on this point no official action was taken by this Embassy which assured itself privately that the matter had not escaped the attention of the members of the Committee.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BRYCE.

His Excellency
The Right Honourable
THE EARL GREY, G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

February 11, 1911.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCALL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 32216.]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the Bill (H. R. 32216) to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes, having had the same under consideration, report it back to the House with amendments and recommend that the said Bill, with the following amendments, do pass, viz.:

On page 19 strike out all of lines 15 to 25, inclusive, and on page 20 strike out all of lines 1 to 9, inclusive, and on page 24 strike out all of lines 4 to 11, inclusive, and insert as a new section at the end of the Bill the following:

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Sec. 2. Pulp of wood mechanically ground; pulp of wood, chemical, bleached, or unbleached; news print paper, and other paper, and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood pulp or from chemical wood pulp, or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, coloured in the pulp, or not coloured, and valued at not more than 4 cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wall paper, being the products of Canada, when imported therefrom directly into the United States, shall be admitted free of duty, on the condition precedent that no export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise), or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly), shall have been imposed upon such paper, board, or wood pulp, or the wood used in the manufacture of such paper or board.

The Bill takes a long step toward establishing for the Continent of North America a policy of unrestricted trade and commerce, recognizing natural conditions that have been too long ignored. It is based upon just principles and designed fairly to secure the mutual advantage of the two Nations. The President wisely said in his message that in an arrangement like the pending one 'an exact balance of financial gain is neither imperative nor attainable.' The duties proposed to be remitted by the United States yield about twice as great a revenue as those remitted by Canada. But Canada's concessions bear a much larger proportion to her total income than do our concessions to our total income. And it must also be borne in mind that we are likely to gain as greatly by what we give as by what we get.

When population is taken into account, there is no country in the world that approaches Canada in amount of purchases from the United States. When cotton, in which we have a practical monopoly and which foreign nations must buy from us, is excepted, the United Kingdom is the only country which purchases a larger aggregate of our products. Our splendid trade with the German Empire takes only \$258,000,000 of our exports each year, as compared with \$242,000,000 which we sell to Canada. When cotton is deducted from the two accounts, Germany, with eight times as many people as Canada, buys from us only \$120,000,000, as against Canada's \$231,000,000, or only a trifle more than half the aggregate taken by the latter country. France annually buys from us \$116,000,000 in total value, or \$54,000,000 with cotton excluded. Even the United Kingdom imports from this country but \$307,000,000 in value, exclusive of cotton, or barely one-third more than is taken by her colony. Canada buys from us 50 per cent more than she takes from all the other nations of the world combined. Each year her seven or eight millions of people buy of our products as much in value as Great Britain exports to the 300,000,000 people in her Indian Empire. He must be blind indeed who can not see the significance of her remarkable preeminence in the commerce of the United States. In methods of production, scale of living, and racial characteristics no other nation so strongly resembles this country. The forces of nature draw the two countries commercially together with a potency which can not be nullified by mutual tariffs and by the other devices by which statesmen keep nations asunder.

It will help us to understand the policy of the Bill to look at the map and to consider a few primary facts. The habitable part of Canada forms an extended rim across the summit of our country and is shut in by our northern boundary on the one side and by the extreme cold upon the other. This rim is narrow in the eastern and central portions and broadens out toward the mountains and the Pacific under the influence of the Chinook winds. The two countries have a common frontier of 3,700 miles, not including the Alaskan boundary, which would add 1,600 miles more. No two other countries in the world lie alongside each other for nearly so great a distance. It is not a natural frontier made up of mountains and other barriers difficult

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to cross, but for the greater distance it is purely artificial in character, and for the rest it is composed of great navigable lakes and rivers. Nature never more greatly tempted two nations to trade with each other.

The attempt to set aside the plain decrees of nature by artificial tariff barriers has injured both countries, but on account of her configuration Canada has suffered far more than this country. It was a problem of the utmost difficulty confronting Canadian statesmen to establish a great and coherent industrial and commercial structure over vast stretches of longitude and little latitude, with deep valleys and almost impassable mountain ranges running north and south. A semblance of unity in such a fabric could only be secured at great cost. Commerce would naturally follow the circles of longitude and break across the boundary in a hundred torrents. But the currents of Canadian trade flow feebly and become cold, forced as they are through an artificial channel for thousands of miles in a single direction and lacking in the warmth that would come from lateral lines discharging themselves into the main artery. To this artificial condition is due the slow development of Canada; for that a country with her vast wealth of forests and mines and with hundreds of thousands of miles of rich and unsettled lands should only have increased from three and one-half millions of people to eight millions in a half century is a striking circumstance, and one, it may be added, for which we must accept a large measure of responsibility. When we yielded to the influence of the lumber interests and denounced the Elgin treaty, we suffered in consequence the tragic waste of our forests, and we forced upon Canada a condition under which she has had but a slow and cramped growth. Remove this condition and she will soon gain the strength and stature of a great nation.

And the benefit to us would be enormous. If we could sweep away all tariffs between the two countries, it would have the effect upon our trade of another Louisiana Purchase. If her commerce is so important to us when she has only 8,000,000 of people, what would be the magnitude of our trade when she should have 25,000,000? In trade it is with nations as it is with men. You increase the purchasing power of a customer and you thereby increase your own prosperity.

Objections have been made to the Bill in the name of the agricultural interests. Whether these objections have emanated from the farmers themselves or only from the official machinery of their various organizations, the interests of an occupation which lies at the foundation of the prosperity of the nation and, indeed, is necessary to its existence, demand the most serious consideration. Of the agricultural products covered by this Bill, wheat is the most important that Canada produces. In 1909 that country raised 166,744,000 bushels of wheat, of which about 57,000,000 bushels were exported either as wheat or in the form of flour. We now impose a duty of 25 cents a bushel upon wheat. Under the proposed Bill that duty is entirely removed against Canadian wheat. Both countries have long been exporters of wheat, although the surplus of Canada is steadily increasing and our surplus as steadily diminishing. And yet we raise a very considerable surplus. In the year 1909 our exports of wheat, and of flour in terms of wheat, amounted to more than 114,000,000 bushels. In the same year the exports of wheat from the United States to Canada were greater than from Canada to the United States. There is little risk in the assertion that our tariff has never affected the home price of our wheat, however beneficent it may appear upon the statute books to our farmers. The prices of wheat in the United States, Canada, Russia, and other wheat exporting countries are substantially adjusted with reference to the Liverpool price. That condition is likely to continue into the near future, but the growth of our population is such that our consumption is pressing upon production and the day is not far distant when we shall become importers of wheat. When that time shall come and instead of having a surplus we shall not produce enough for our needs, and we shall become a buyer rather than a seller in the open market, obviously that circumstance will raise rather than lower the world's price. That price will be fixed by the world's supply compared with the demand. The necessity of importing

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wheat will then, for the first time in our history, make any tariff we may impose upon its importation a factor in fixing our domestic price. When that condition shall exist, will it be desirable to employ a tariff rate to make still higher to our consumers the price of wheat in the world's market? Such a course would certainly not be necessary to the prosperity of our wheat growers who are prospering with their price fixed by the general supply and demand of the open market, and who indeed have never known any other condition.

It would be inhuman to the great mass of the people to enter upon the policy of increasing by law, at the moment that there should be a domestic scarcity, the price of the bread they eat in order to increase the profits of an already profitable industry. When that time shall come, it will be a blessing to all our people and in a large measure to those who are poor that they can turn to the nearby wheat fields of Canada. The most odious of all taxes ever devised by government is a tax upon bread. That food has a place near the elemental substances, like air and water, which are necessary to the preservation of our lives. Such a tax is not felt by the rich and well to do, but it bears with especial weight upon the poor. For the Government to intervene artificially to increase the price of bread would be to add to the load borne by those already overburdened, who can only with difficulty procure the means of subsistence, and it would tend to increase suffering and shorten life. The American farmer will not desire to augment his prosperity in any such a way. Certainly he is not likely to borrow trouble over a condition that may not appear for a decade.

But it should not be inferred from the foregoing that we shall not derive any immediate advantage from a removal of the duty on wheat. Our tariff dike has the effect of preventing millions of bushels of Canadian wheat from coming across the border, as it were by the force of gravity, and of turning this traffic through artificial channels to the Atlantic seaboard. If this tariff dike were broken down it is inevitable that very much of it would come into our country. And would it decrease the price of our wheat? By no means, for that would be fixed by the world's price. For every bushel that would come in at Manitoba, so long as we raise a surplus, another bushel would go out at New York. The centre of the wheat-growing area of North America on the north and south line is in the vicinity of Minneapolis. It is also the central point for the making of flour. The natural destination of great quantities of wheat of the Canadian Northwest is Minneapolis. The difference in the quality of the Canadian and American wheat is such that by blending the two grains a better flour is produced than could be made from either alone. And if we did not restrict its importation, a tremendous impetus would be given to the flour-making industry and to the trades dependent upon it. The clearing of the transaction would create a business of an important financial character, much of the purchase price would be likely to find its way into the general channels of trade, and our American railways would have a profitable business which would aid in their maintenance and result in the remunerative employment of labour.

It may be said that the prosperity of Canadian railways would correspondingly decline. They would undoubtedly lose in the transportation of wheat, but they would gain in other directions. The effect of the proposed arrangement upon the growth of Canada would be magical, new interests would spring up, and her railroads would be called upon to serve a much larger population.

What has been said about wheat is in effect true of barley, some of the producers of which in our country have expressed alarm at the terms of the Bill. In 1909 Canada produced 55,398,000 bushels of barley and exported 2,959,335 bushels, of which only 266,096 came to the United States. She is thus seen to be a great consumer of that grain, and upon the basis of her present large production her surplus is negligible. In the same year our production of barley was 170,284,000 bushels, and our exported surplus was 6,580,000, of which 115,000 went to Canada. It may be that she will rapidly increase her production of barley under the stimulus of our free market, but in

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order to do that her farmers will have to withdraw in a corresponding degree from the production of other articles which will also be admitted free. Obviously, they can not simultaneously increase their production of wheat, barley, potatoes, and other agricultural articles included in the Bill, except as the number of her farmers increase. If by the mutual withdrawal of duties more of her barley should come into New York from Ontario, more of ours would be likely to cross the line at Wisconsin and States farther to the westward, and the useless hauling of Ontario barley to western Canada and of our western barley to New York would be done away with, as would also the heavy freight charge which is now a tax upon the general agricultural interests of both countries.

Doubtless immigration to Canada will increase with a good deal of rapidity. On the other hand, there is seen the same tendency in Canada as elsewhere toward the congestion of population in the cities. The estimates upon the census about to be taken show that the population of Winnipeg has increased threefold, and Montreal has nearly doubled in ten years, and that her other large towns are growing rapidly. The most striking tendency shown by our census of 1910 is the remarkable increase in the population of our great cities compared with the slow growth and, in some cases, the decline in our most fertile agricultural regions. The number of people who consume the fruits of the soil, compared with those who produce them, is rapidly growing greater. If the rich agricultural lands of Canada are quickly settled and brought under the plough, the growing disparity between those who consume and those who produce will be for the time checked.

The article of corn, of which we produce such vast quantities, is not concerned in the arrangement, except that our already large exports of corn to Canada would very likely increase. The short summer in Canada is not favourable to the culture of this grain. The mutual commerce of the two countries in all the products of agriculture do not disclose at any point any serious threat to the interests of the farmer, and he will get an undoubted advantage in the free admission of important articles which he consumes and in a wider market for some of his products.

The Bill proposes to put fish of various kinds on the free list in return for similar action on the part of Canada. The witnesses, who made a definite remonstrance before the committee, all came from Gloucester, Mass., the home port of our greatest fishing fleets and the centre of the salt-fish industry. It is not at all clear that the free-fish provisions of the Bill would not put the deep-sea industry upon a better basis, instead of causing the ruin that was predicted. There is no doubt that its prosperity has been for years declining under the present system. During the periods when fish have been admitted free of duty Gloucester enjoyed prosperity. For the years between 1875 and 1885 the population of the city increased as much as in the last twenty-five years, although during the first period fish were free and during the second were subject to duty. At the end of the free period production had reached proportions from which, after the restoration of duties, it steadily declined.

Under the provisions of the Bill it is likely that the curing and salting department of the industry will gain. It may be that they would not arrest the decline in deep-sea fishing, and that the fleets would continue to dwindle as they are unmistakably dwindling under the present system. There is no market for fresh fish in Canada at all comparable to that of our New England cities, and very likely the fishermen of Canada would seek the benefits of this Bill. But the fish-curing industry would follow that of fresh fish. When the produce of the fleets is brought to market, in the sorting of the catch and in the temporary fluctuations in the price of a very perishable article many of the fish would have to be used in the curing industry or thrown away. To the extent, therefore, to which the Canadian fleets resort to our markets they would naturally transfer to us the fish-curing industry, and we should gain more than we should lose.

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The aggregate tonnage of the Gloucester fishing vessels is now 21,000 and they are manned by 4,500 men. The 'lay' or share of the men yields them hardly as much as the commonest labour is paid ashore and the calling is full of danger. The vessels are small, averaging but 75 tons; they fish in dangerous waters, shut in by fogs; they have none of the modern safety equipments, such as are found upon merchant steamships; they are no longer nurseries for our ships of war, upon which conditions have so radically changed; and they are a survival of an order which has almost disappeared. If it should not be a consequence of this Bill to stop the decline which clearly appears in the fishing part of the industry as at present conducted, and if some of the sailors should be turned from a perilous and wretchedly paid calling into safer and more prosperous pursuits, the result would not be wholly evil. And it must not be forgotten that the probable result would be to give the American people a more abundant supply of fish.

The Bill provides for free lumber, which will tend to conserve our forests and reduce the price of an article of prime necessity. Briefly stated, the economic advantages to us of the reciprocal duties and free lists proposed by the Bill are likely to be: First, that they will act as regulators of the prices of very many necessary articles generally consumed by our people, and in times of scarcity in particular articles will tend to keep prices down; and, second, by augmenting the prosperity of the country, which, according to her population, is by far the best foreign customer we have, they will increase her purchasing power, and thus increase our own trade. The Bill is a measure in the interests of the great mass of the people of the country, and in committee recommend its passage.

No. 10.

From His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General.

Telegram.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1911.

Both Houses of Congress having adjourned without Senate considering reciprocity with Canada, President has called extra session for April 4th in compliance with obligations of Government of United States under agreement.

Text of proclamation by post.

BRYCE.

No. 11.

From His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General.

No. 54.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1911.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship herewith copy of a despatch I have addressed to Sir Edward Grey on the subject of the Reciprocity Agreement, and enclosing copies of the Message of the President to both Houses of

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Congress, recommending the Reciprocity Agreement with Canada for passage in the first session of the 62nd Congress, as well as copies of the proclamation by which the extra session was called for that purpose.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BRYCE.

His Excellency
The Right Honourable
The EARL GREY, *G.C.M.G.*,
&c., &c., &c.,
The Governor General.

Enclosure in No. 11.

From His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Commercial.
No. 62.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the Message of the President to both Houses of Congress recommending the Reciprocity Agreement with Canada for passage in the first (extra) session of the 62nd Congress, as well as copies of the proclamation by which, as already reported by cable, the extra session was called for that purpose.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BRYCE.

The Right Honourable
Sir EDWARD GREY, Bart., M.P.,

No. 12.

From His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General.

No. 62.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, April 21, 1911.

H.R. 4412,
62nd Congress,
1st Session.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the Bill introduced in the House of Representatives by the Democratic Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to give effect to the Reciprocity Agreement with Canada. This Bill appears to be the same as that introduced last session by Mr. McCall, a Republican, for the same purpose, except for the addition of a final clause requesting the President to negotiate further agreements of a similar nature. The majority report of the Committee supporting the measure and the minority report opposing it are also annexed.

Although the majority represents the views of the Democrats in the Committee and the minority report that of the Republican members—the subsequent debates

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show that division of opinion as to this measure in the House of Representatives is not strictly along party lines. The debates have produced little of general interest and did not affect in any way the passage of the Bill through the House which was effected last night by a majority of 265 to 89. The measure now goes to the Senate where in the present condition of parties neither have any definite majority, and the fact that this measure will command the undivided support of neither party makes its prospects difficult to forecast. On the whole it seems very probable that it will pass and quite possible that it may pass within a month.

H.R. 4413. The Democratic Bill introduced at the same time for extending generally the free list is also annexed with the Committee's report in its favour. This Bill stands in close relation to the Reciprocity measure. Its policy is to extend the policy of reducing cost of living inspiring the Canadian agreement by removing duties altogether from some of the more important staples on which the agreement had merely reduced duties, and by making the removal of duty general and not special to Canada thereby to reduce prices further by increasing competition. It is also intended by removing duty on leather goods, wire, agricultural implements, to compensate farmers for the fall in food prices.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BRYCE.

His Excellency
The Right Honourable
The EARL GREY,
&c., &c., &c.

Union Calendar No. 1.

62ND CONGRESS,
1st Session.

H. R. 4412.

[Report No. 3.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APRIL 12, 1911.

Mr. UNDERWOOD introduced the following Bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

APRIL 13, 1911.

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

A BILL to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles hereinafter enumerated, the growth, product or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, when imported therefrom into the United States or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), in lieu of the duties now levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, namely:—

Fresh meats: Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and all other fresh or refrigerated meats excepting game, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

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Bacon and hams, not in tins or jars, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner, not otherwise herein provided for, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Canned meats and canned poultry, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Extract of meat, fluid or not, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Lard and compounds thereof, cottolene and cotton stearine, and animal stearine, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Tallow, forty cents per one hundred pounds.

Egg yolk, egg albumen, and blood albumen, seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Fish (except shellfish) by whatever name known, packed in oil, in tin boxes or cans, including the weight of the package: (a) when weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each, five cents per package; (b) when weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each, four cents per package; (c) when weighing twelve ounces each or less, two cents per package; (d) when weighing thirty-six ounces each or more, or when packed in oil, in bottles, jars, or kegs, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other air-tight packages, and including the weight of the package, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Wheat flour and semolina, and rye flour, fifty cents per barrel of one hundred and ninety-six pounds.

Oatmeal and rolled oats, including the weight of paper covering, fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

Corn meal, twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds.

Barley malt, forty-five cents per one hundred pounds.

Barley, pot, pearled, or patent, one-half cent per pound.

Buckwheat flour or meal, one-half cent per pound.

Split peas, dried, seven and one-half cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Prepared cereal foods, not otherwise provided for herein, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Bran, middlings, and other offals of grain used for animal food, twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds.

Macaroni and vermicelli, one cent per pound.

Biscuits, wafers, and cakes, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses, or other material, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Biscuits, wafers, cakes, and other baked articles, composed in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal, when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits, or confectionery; also candied peel, candied popcorn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy, and confectionery of all kinds, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Maple sugar and maple syrup, one cent per pound.

Pickles, including pickled nuts, sauces of all kinds, and fish paste or sauce, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices and fruit syrup, nonalcoholic, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters, in bottles or jugs, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Essential oils, seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Grapevines; gooseberry, raspberry, and currant bushes, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Farm wagons and finished parts thereof, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Ploughs, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, threshing machines, including windstackers, baggers, weighers, and self-feeders therefor and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

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Portable engines with boilers, in combination, horse-power and traction engines for farm purposes, hay loaders potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm or field rollers, manure spreaders, weeders, and wind-mills, and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, except shafting, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Grindstones of sandstone, not mounted, finished or not, five cents per one hundred pounds.

Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and all other monumental or building stone (except marble, breccia, and onyx) unmanufactured or not dressed, hewn, or polished twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Roofing slates, fifty-five cents per one hundred square feet.

Vitrified paving blocks, not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and paving blocks of stone, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Roofing slates, fifty-five cents per one hundred square feet.

Vitrified paving blocks, not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and paving blocks of stone, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Oxide of iron, as a colour, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Asbestos, further manufactured than ground; manufactures of asbestos or articles of which asbestos is the component material of chief value, including woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of asbestos, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Printing ink, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Cutlery, plated or not—pocketknives, penknives, scissors and shears, knives and forks for household purposes, and table steels, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Bells and gongs, brass corners and rules for printers, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Basins, urinals, and other plumbing fixtures for bathrooms and lavatories; bath-tubs, sinks, and laundry tubs of earthenware, stone, cement, or clay, or of other material, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Brass band instruments, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Printers' wooden cases and cabinets for holding type, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Wood flour, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Canoes and small boats of wood, not power boats, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Feathers, crude, not dressed, coloured, or otherwise manufactured, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Antiseptic surgical dressings, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes, and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings plain or medicated; surgical trusses, pessaries, and suspensory bandages of all kinds, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Motor vehicles, other than for railways and tramways, and automobiles and parts thereof, not including rubber tires, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Iron or steel digesters for the manufacture of wood pulp, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Musical instrument cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocketbooks, fly books for artificial flies, all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather thirty per centum ad valorem.

Aluminum in crude form, five cents per pound.

Aluminum in plates, sheets, bars, and rods eight cents per pound.

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Laths, ten cents per one thousand pieces.

Shingles, thirty cents per thousand.

Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, planed or finished on one side, fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure; planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved, or planed or finished on two sides, seventy-five cents per thousand feet, board measure; planed or finished on three sides, or planed and finished on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and twelve and one-half cents per thousand feet, board measure; planed and finished on four sides, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet, board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving.

Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, ten cents per ton: *Provided*, That in levying and collecting the duty on iron ore no deduction shall be made from the weight of the ore on account of moisture which may be chemically or physically combined therewith.

Coal slack or culm of all kinds, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, fifteen cents per ton.

Provided, That the duties above enumerated shall take effect whenever the President of the United States shall have satisfactory evidence and shall make proclamation that on the articles hereinafter enumerated, the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States; or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), when imported therefrom into the Dominion of Canada, duties not in excess of the following are imposed, namely:

Fresh meats: Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and all other fresh or refrigerated meats excepting game, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Bacon and hams, not in tins or jars, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner, not otherwise herein provided for, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Canned meats and canned poultry, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Extract of meat, fluid or not, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Lard, and compounds thereof, cottolene and cotton stearine, and animal stearine, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Tallow, forty cents per one hundred pounds.

Egg yolk, egg albumen, and blood albumen, seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Fish (except shellfish), by whatever name known, packed in oil, in tin boxes or cans, including the weight of the package: (a) when weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each, five cents per package; (b) when weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each, four cents per package; (c) when weighing twelve ounces each or less, two cents per package; (d) when weighing thirty-six ounces each or more, or when packed in oil, in bottles, jars, or kegs, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other air-tight packages, and including the weight of the package, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Wheat flour and semolina; and rye flour, fifty cents per barrel of one hundred and ninety-six pounds.

Oatmeal and rolled oats, including the weight of paper covering, fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

Corn meal, twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds.

Barley malt, forty-five cents per one hundred pounds.

Barley, pot, pearled, or patent, one-half cent per pound.

Split peas, dried, seven and one-half cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Prepared cereal foods, not otherwise provided for herein, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

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Bran, middlings, and other offals of grain used for animal food, twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds.

Macaroni and vermicelli, one cent per pound.

Biscuits, wafers, and cakes, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses, or other material, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Biscuits, wafers, cakes, and other baked articles, composed in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal, when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits, or confectionery; also candied peel, candied popcorn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy, and confectionery of all kinds, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Maple sugar and maple syrup, one cent per pound.

Pickles, including pickled nuts, sauces of all kinds, and fish paste or sauce, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit syrup, non-alcoholic, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters, in bottles or jugs, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Essential oils, seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Grapevines; gooseberry, raspberry, and currant bushes, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Farm wagons, and finished parts thereof, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Ploughs, tooth and disc harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators; threshing machines, including windstakers, baggers, weighers, and self-feeders therefor, and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Portable engines with boilers, in combination, horse-power and traction engines, for farm purposes; hay loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm or field rollers, manure spreaders, weeders, and windmills, and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, except shafting, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Grindstones of sandstone not mounted, finished or not, five cents per one hundred pounds.

Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and all other monumental or building stone, except marble, breccia, and onyx, unmanufactured or not dressed, hewn or polished, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Roofing slates, fifty-five cents per one hundred square feet.

Vitrified paving blocks, not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and paving blocks of stone, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Oxide of iron, as a colour, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Asbestos further manufactured than ground: Manufactures of asbestos, or articles of which asbestos is the component material of chief value, including woven fabrics wholly or in chief value of asbestos, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Printing ink, seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Cutlery, plated or not: Pocketknives, penknives, scissors and shears, knives and forks for household purposes, and table steels, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Bells and gongs, brass corners and rules for printers, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Basins, urinals, and other plumbing fixtures for bathrooms and lavatories; bathtubs, sinks, and laundry tubs, of earthenware, stone, cement, or clay, or of other material thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Brass band instruments, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

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Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Printers' wooden cases and cabinets for holding type, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Wood flour, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Canoes and small boats of wood, not power boats, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Feathers, crude, not dressed, coloured or otherwise manufactured, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Antiseptic surgical dressings, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes and oakum prepared for use as surgical dressings plain or medicated; surgical trusses, pessaries, and suspensory bandages of all kinds seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Plate glass, not beveled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Motor vehicles, other than for railways and tramways, and automobiles, and parts thereof, not including rubber tires, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Iron or steel digesters for the manufacture of wood pulp, twenty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

Musical instrument cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocketbooks, fly books for artificial flies; all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Cement, Portland, and hydraulic or water lime in barrels, bags, or casks, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, eleven cents per one hundred pounds.

Trees: Apple, cherry, pear, plum, and quince, of all kinds, and small peach trees known as June buds, two and one-half cents each.

Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, two cents per pound.

Biscuits without added sweetening, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Fruits in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty, two cents per pound.

Peanuts, shelled, one cent per pound.

Peanuts, unshelled, one-half cent per pound.

Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, including bituminous coal such as will not pass through a three-quarter inch screen, forty-five cents per ton.

That the articles mentioned in the following paragraphs, the growth, product, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, when imported therefrom into the United States or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), shall be exempt from duty, namely:—

Live animals: Cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep, lambs, and all other live animals.

Poultry, dead or alive.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat, dried peas and beans, edible.

Corn, sweet corn, or maize.

Hay, straw, and cowpeas.

Fresh vegetables: Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbages, and all other vegetables in their natural state.

Fresh fruits: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries, and all other edible fruits in their natural state, except lemons, oranges, limes, grapefruit, shaddocks, pomelos, and pineapples.

Dried fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, and apricots, dried, desiccated, or evaporated.

Dairy products: Butter, cheese, and fresh milk and cream: *Provided* That cans actually used in the transportation of milk or cream may be passed back and forth

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between the two countries free of duty, under such regulations as the respective Governments may prescribe.

Eggs of barnyard fowl, in the shell.

Honey.

Cottonseed oil.

Seeds: Flaxseed or linseed, cotton seed, and other oil seeds; grass seed, including timothy and clover seed; garden, field, and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower seeds).

Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted, or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil; and shellfish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters, and clams in any state, fresh or packed, and coverings of the foregoing.

Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, including cod oil: *Provided*, That fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, shall be admitted into Canada as the product of the United States, and, similarly, that fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States as the product of Canada.

Salt.

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs.

Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves.

Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.

Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric-light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.

Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.

Pickets and palings.

Plaster rock, or gypsum, crude, not ground.

Mica, unmanufactured or rough trimmed only, and mica, ground or bolted.

Feldspar, crude, powdered or ground.

Asbestos, not further manufactured than ground.

Fluorspar, crude, not ground.

Glycerine, crude, not purified.

Talc, ground, bolted, or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use.

Sulphate of soda or salt cake, and soda ash.

Extracts of hemlock bark.

Carbon electrodes.

Brass in bars and rods in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, or brass in strips, sheets, or plates, not polished, planished or coated.

Cream separators of every description, and parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing.

Rolled iron or steel sheets, or plates, number fourteen gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin, or other metal, or not.

Crucible cast-steel wire, valued at not less than six cents per pound.

Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve, and thirteen wire gauge.

Typesetting and typesetting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices.

Barbed fencing wire of iron or steel, galvanized or not.

Coke.

Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and not smaller than number six wire gauge.

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Provided, That the articles above enumerated, the growth, product, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, shall be exempt from duty when the President of the United States shall have satisfactory evidence and shall make proclamation that the following articles, the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), are admitted into the Dominion of Canada free of duty, namely:—

Live animals: Cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep, lambs, and all other live animals.

Poultry, dead or alive.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat; dried peas and beans, edible.

Corn, sweet corn, or maize (except into Canada for distillation).

Hay, straw, and cowpens.

Fresh vegetables: Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbages, and all other vegetables in their natural state.

Fresh fruits: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries, and all other edible fruits in their natural state.

Dried fruits: Apples, peaches, pears, and apricots, dried, desiccated, or evaporated.

Dairy products: Butter, cheese, and fresh milk and cream: *Provided*, That cans actually used in the transportation of milk or cream may be passed back and forth between the two countries free of duty, under such regulations as the respective Governments may prescribe.

Eggs of barnyard fowl, in the shell.

Honey.

Cottonseed oil.

Seeds: Flaxseed or linseed, cotton seed, and other oil seeds; grass seed, including timothy and clover seed; garden, field, and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower seeds).

Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil; and shellfish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters, and clams in any state, fresh or packed, and coverings of the foregoing.

Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, including cod oil: *Provided*, That fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, shall be admitted into Canada as the product of the United States, and similarly that fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States as the product of Canada.

Salt.

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs.

Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves.

Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.

Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.

Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts.

Pickets and palings.

Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, not ground.

Mica, unmanufactured or rough trimmed only, and mica, ground or bolted.

Feldspar, crude, powdered or ground.

Asbestos not further manufactured than ground.

Fluorspar, crude, not ground.

Glycerine, crude, not purified.

Talc, ground, bolted or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use.

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Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, and soda ash.

Extracts of hemlock bark.

Carbon electrodes.

Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, or brass in strips, sheets, or plates, not polished, planished, or coated.

Cream separators of every description, and parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing.

Rolled iron or steel sheets or plates, number fourteen gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin, or other metal, or not.

Crucible cast-steel wire, valued at not less than six cents per pound.

Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve, and thirteen wire gauge.

Typesetting and typesetting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices.

Barbed fencing wire of iron or steel, galvanized or not.

Coke.

Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and not smaller than number six wire gauge.

Sec. 2. Pulp of wood mechanically ground; pulp of wood, chemical, bleached, or unbleached; news print paper, and other paper, and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood pulp or from chemical wood pulp, or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, coloured in the pulp, or not coloured, and valued at not more than four cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wall paper, being the products of Canada, when imported therefrom directly into the United States, shall be admitted free of duty, on the condition precedent that no export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise), or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly), shall have been imposed upon such paper, board, or wood pulp, or the wood used in the manufacture of such paper, board, or wood pulp, or the wood pulp used in the manufacture of such paper or board.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of further readjusting the duties on importations into the United States of article or articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, and of the exportation into the Dominion of Canada of article or articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, the President of the United States is authorized and requested to negotiate trade agreements with the Dominion of Canada wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and the further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce: *Provided, however,* That said trade agreements before becoming operative shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States for ratification or rejection.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 82a

62nd Congress, }
1st Session. }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

{ Rept. No. 3
{ Part 2.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

APRIL 18, 1911.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DALZELL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following as the
VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

[To accompany H. R. 4412.]

The undersigned members of the Ways and Means Committee cannot agree with the majority of the committee who have favourably reported the 'Bill to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.'

Said bill is essentially a Democratic bill, in line with the historic free trade policy of the Democratic Party, and at variance with the historic protective policy of the Republican Party.

The Bill was passed in the House of the last Congress substantially without consideration in committee, and under a drastic rule which prohibited amendment in the House. It was passed without even having been read, having, however, been first adopted by a Democratic caucus. The purpose of the Bill is to carry into effect an agreement with Canada revising our tariff laws. That agreement did not originate in the House of Representatives where, under the Constitution, all measures raising revenue must originate. The agreement was made by the Executive on his own authority, so far as has been disclosed, without consultation with anyone authorized to speak for the party in power. Certainly no party convention suggested or authorized it.

The agreement was made without authority of law. There is nowhere in the Constitution of the United States an authority delegated to the President of the United States to make such an agreement. There is nowhere in the Constitution any authority for Congress to validate such an agreement. The President's power to negotiate with foreign governments exists nowhere outside of the treaty-making power. The treaty-making power does not extend to revenue measures; they belong exclusively in their initiation to the House of Representatives. Even if the treaty-making power could be invoked to sustain an agreement relating to tariff changes, such power must be exercised in the manner prescribed by the Constitution; the agreement must have the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senate. The requirements of the two-thirds vote in the Senate can not be avoided by calling the treaty a 'trade agreement' and securing its endorsement by a majority vote of the two Houses. The action of the President is an invasion of the constitutional prerogative of the House of Representatives to originate revenue legislation. To say that this Bill originated in the House of Representatives is merely to juggle with words. The Bill is merely the form, the agreement is the substance. The agreement is not submitted to the House of Representatives for consideration and legislation, to be perfected and amended in accordance with the judgment of the House. It is submitted by the President in his message to be approved.

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Under the Constitution the power is given exclusively to the House of Representatives to select the subjects of taxation and measure the rate of tax. In this case the President and our Canadian neighbours have selected the subjects of taxation and fixed the rate of the tax. The House has no duty to perform but that of confirmation.

When this bill is enacted it will simply be an illegal validation of an illegal act.

We protest against the passage of this bill, for the following amongst other reasons:—

(1) It renews a trade agreement with Canada similar to one that heretofore existed from 1854 to 1866, and the operation of which proved disastrous to the United States.

As a business proposition it is wholly indefensible. Advantages under it will accrue to Canada without any corresponding advantages to the United States. It is uncalled for by any great body of our people.

(2) It is un-Republican. It proposes reciprocity in competing products, which is absolutely inconsistent with the policy of protection. It is an abandonment of the protective policy. It is in violation of the history, the traditions, and the platforms of the Republican Party.

(3) It is class legislation of the most obnoxious character. It selects from out all the classes of our community the farmer and deprives him of the protection accorded to all other classes. It is in the interest of the foreigner and against the American.

‘The agreement of the bill is the reciprocity agreement of 1854 over again, with comparatively little change,’ says Mr. Fielding, one of the Canadian commissioners, speaking in the Canadian Parliament. ‘It promises prosperity to the people of Canada, and this House will make a grave mistake and do a grave wrong if it refuses to take advantage of it.’

An examination of the provisions of the bill and of the terms of the reciprocity agreement of September, 1854, will confirm Mr. Fielding’s statement that the two are substantially the same. There is this difference, however, that under the 1854 agreement we obtained something—certain fishery rights—under the present we get nothing.

That the treaty was one-sided, vexatious, and unprofitable appears from the fact that in the last year and three-quarters of its life we remitted to Canada duties amounting to \$70,152,163, and the balance of trade was against us in the sum of \$28,134,749.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who was thoroughly familiar with the subject said:

Our exports to Canada in 1855 were \$20,828,676, but under the operation of reciprocity, then commenced, they dwindled in 12 years down to \$15,243,834, while the exports of Canada to the United States increased from \$12,000,000 and odd to \$46,000,000 and odd. When the treaty began the balance of trade had been \$8,000,000 annually in our favour, and that paid in specie, but at the end the balance against us to be paid in specie in a single year was \$30,000,000. Here was a positive yearly loss of over \$5,000,000 of our export trade and a loss of \$38,000,000 specie, all going to enrich the Canadians at our expense.

Such were the disastrous effects upon our commerce of the Canadian treaty of 1854, a duplicate of which we are now asked by this legislation to enact.

The treaty was denounced by Congress in 1865.

No sooner were we released from its ‘one-sided, vexatious, and unprofitable’ terms than our commerce with Canada resumed its normal conditions. The results are well stated in an article in the *North American Review* for February, 1904, written by Hon. John Charlton, a member of the Canadian Parliament. He says:

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The non-progressive character of the Canadian export trade to the United States is shown by the fact that, while the export in 1866 amounted to \$44,000,000, the export in 1903, less precious metals and articles not the produce of Canada, was no more than \$48,959,000. On the other hand, a comparison of Canadian import returns from the United States will show remarkable increase, as the subjoined table will demonstrate:

Canadian imports from the United States for consumption.

1866..	\$ 28,794,000
1890..	52,291,000
1896..	54,574,000
1900..	109,844,000
1901..	110,485,000
1902..	120,814,000
1903..	137,600,000

These are imports from the United States into Canada for consumption, the goods which we sold her, and for which we got pay. Here is another branch of the same subject, from Mr. Charlton's magazine article:

The subjoined table, showing the Canadian importation of manufactures from Great Britain and from the United States since 1898, will be of interest, especially when taken in connection with the fact that Canada has given a tariff preference to Great Britain, first, of 12½ per cent, 1897 to 1898, then of 25 per cent to 1900, and of 33½ per cent since that time.

Canadian imports of manufactures.

Years.	From Great Britain.	From United States.
	\$	\$
1898	26,243,000	41,510,000
1899	31,187,000	49,362,000
1900	37,328,000	60,473,000
1901	36,469,000	62,643,000
1902	41,675,000	69,536,000
1903	50,473,000	76,291,000

This great increase in the sale of manufactures by the United States to Canada between 1898 and 1903, in the face of the Canadian preference in favour of British imports, gives evidence of the strong hold that the American manufacturer has upon the Canadian market and of his ability to meet all competitors in the market upon equal terms.

Mr. Charlton's figures come down only to 1903. If we add three of the succeeding years to date, we will find that the Canadian imports from the United States for consumption and the Canadian imports of manufactures show the same relative increases as in the years given.

The balance of trade in our own favour last year was one hundred and thirty-eight million and odd dollars.

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On the 24th of February, 1903, Mr. Charlton made a speech in the Canadian Parliament on the subject of reciprocity with the United States, in which he showed how favourable existing trade conditions were to the United States, and how unfavourable to Canada. He gives us credit for our business policy. He said:

The American policy has been applied not only to us but to all the world. The object of the United States has been to sell all that it possibly could of the products of its soil and its mills and its workshops, and to buy just as little as it could from countries, and thus having as much of the balance of trade in its own favour as possible. The result has been that the balance of trade in favour of the United States last year amounted to \$60,000,000 against the whole world—\$71,000,000 against Canada. That is a good thing for the United States, and will be her policy as long as the rest of the whole world will permit her to do it, but it is not a good thing for us.

He goes on to say:

Something must be done to change the trade conditions that exist between the United States and Canada. Free trade in natural products would afford a reasonable adjustment. Nothing short of this will do it, and this condition of free trade of natural products must be granted by the United States without a solitary concession from Canada further than it has already made. We can not afford any more.

Every word spoken by Mr. Charlton in 1903 is as true now as it was then. By the pursuit of a wise business policy in the interest of all her people the United States had at that time established conditions in Canada which were most favourable, and these conditions still continue.

Is it not an astounding proposition that we shall legislate away our advantages in the interest of the Canadian?

And yet that is the proposition contained in the bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. No concealment is made of the fact that we propose to give away of our revenues annually \$5,000,000 in exchange for a surrender of \$2,500,000 on the part of Canada; to throw open the markets of 90,000,000 people to the markets of 9,000,000. The proposition is so startling that it staggers belief.

This bill is un-Republican. Reciprocity in competitive articles is inconsistent with the policy of protection. It is too manifest to be the subject of argument that to impose a duty on a foreign article for the purpose of preserving the home market for a like home article and then lower or remove that duty so as to admit the foreign article into competition in the home market is to abandon in that case the principle of protection and to adopt that of free trade. Every duty imposed by the existing tariff law, less than two years ago, on the articles of the agricultural schedule was imposed to preserve the American market for the American as against the Canadian farmer. To remove those duties now to let in the Canadian farmer is to abandon protection and adopt free trade. Reciprocity of that character, if it can be called reciprocity, is Democratic, not Republican, reciprocity. In a magazine article published a few years ago, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, now Senator-elect from that State, said:

There is also a tariff revision by piecemeal, which is the handmaiden of the other system. This is the tariff revision by reciprocal trade agreements with other nations. Much can be done along this piecemeal line of tariff revision under a Democratic or approximately a Democratic law.

No wonder that this bill was adopted by a Democratic caucus. The Democrats of the House were shrewd enough to recognize their own. No wonder that the bill is going to success under Democratic leadership and the folds of the Democratic banner.

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Republican reciprocity is reciprocity in non competing articles and nothing else. The late Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith thus defined it:

When rightly understood the principle is axiomatic. Brazil grows coffee, but makes no machinery. We make machinery, but grow no coffee. She needs the fabrics of our factories and forges, and we need the fruits of her tropical soil. We agree to concessions for her coffee; she agrees to concessions for our machinery. That is reciprocity.

And I know of no better definition for its purpose than that given by President McKinley in his 1897 inaugural address:

The end in view—

He says—

always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and can not produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labour to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

This proposition involves the granting of concessions to the products of Canada which we do not need and which we can produce ourselves, and which involves a loss of labour to our farmers. It is Democratic and not Republican.

Reciprocity, according to the true Republican view, contains the following elements:

(1) Products admitted to the United States must not compete with those produced by us.

(2) The countries traded with must be such as would take our surplus of manufactures and of farm produce.

(3) The concessions obtained by us must be fully equivalent in the volume of trade thereby gained to those made by the countries with which the arrangements were entered into.

Republican reciprocity has been indorsed in a number of Republican platforms.

The bill is class legislation of the most obnoxious character. It singles out from all the beneficiaries of tariff legislation the farmer. Everything he produces is put upon the free list—everything he buys is a protected article. His corn and wheat and potatoes, his hay and oats, his live stock are all on the free list. His farm wagon, his plough, his harrow, his reaper, his threshing machine are all taxed. Everything in the shape of meats and foods of all kinds are on the dutiable list. True, farm products are interchangeably free between the United States and Canada, but every sane man knows that this is intended to open up not the Canadian market to the United States farmer, but the higher priced American market to the Canadian farmer. And the farmer is to get nothing. The supposed benefits that are to accrue to the United States at the sacrifice of his interests, for which he pays, are in the shape of new markets for the manufacturer. There are only two American manufactures of any consequence involved in the agreement. The paper manufacturer, whose interests are absolutely sacrificed, and the Harvester Trust, which has a factory in Canada to supply its customers there. The American manufacturer in general needs no lowering of duties to enter the Canadian market. The Canadian is naturally and can not, if he would, avoid being our customer. The trade statistics already cited furnish conclusive proof to that effect. Every tariff law of either party for the last fifty years has recognized the farmer's right to protection equally with every other class.

Less than two years ago the present tariff law was made. Some of the men who are now advocating this measure placed the duties in that bill on the farmers' products to protect the farmer against his Canadian neighbour. That law was pro-

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nounced by the President of the United States the best tariff law ever placed on the statute book. In what respect has the farmer's condition changed in these two years or less? How comes it that he is less entitled to protection now than then? Is there any reason for concealment? *Is it worth while to attempt to deny that this is an abandonment of the policy of protection?* It seems not. When the President's message was sent to Congress this manifest sacrifice of American interests was sought to be justified on lofty philanthropic grounds: Good will to our struggling neighbour, of the same language and traditions and all that sort of thing, a fantastic combination of altruism and revenue. Now, however, the advocates of the measure find themselves driven by the logic of the situation to confess that this is free trade and was intended to be so far as it could be secured and that it ought to be free trade altogether. A new definition is sought to be given to the term protection. It is said not to apply as between parties whose production is substantially similar, and then it is asserted that Canadian production and American are substantially the same. The assertion is not borne out by the facts. The average of Canadian wages is below that of American wages. The value of Canadian lands is below the value of American lands. The Canadian gets his raw material from abroad at a lower import duty than does the American. He prefers others to us at the customhouse. The Canadian manufacturer of metals is paid a bounty.

A recent report of the Tariff Board sent to Congress by the President gives the following comparative statement of cost per ton of product of the following items in the United States and foreign mills:

	United States.	Canada.	Difference.	Payne Duty.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ground wood pulp	14 78	11 13	3 65	1 66
Sulphite pulp.	32 72	27 34	5 38	3 33
News print paper.	32 53	28 39	4 14	3 75

This bill puts all these articles on the free list.

The last Republican platform says:

In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. * * * Among those whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage workers is the American farmer. The prosperity of the country rests peculiarly on the prosperity of agriculture.

* * * * *

Upon this platform of principles and purposes, reaffirming our adherence to every Republican doctrine proclaimed since the birth of the party, we go before the country asking the support not only of those who have acted with us heretofore, but of all our fellow citizens who, regardless of political differences, unite in a desire to maintain the policies, perpetuate the blessings, and make sure the achievements of a greater America.

If this bill becomes a law, it will mark the downfall of the protective system.

JOHN DALZELL.
J. W. FORDNEY.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 82a

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

APRIL 13, 1911.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following.

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 4412.]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4412) entitled 'A Bill to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes,' having had the same under consideration, report it back to the House without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

This Bill is the same as that which passed the House at the Sixty-first Congress, except for the amendment to authorize the President to negotiate agreements with the Dominion of Canada wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce, added as section 3.

In its report on the Bill (H. R. 32216), dated February 11, 1911 (Rept. No. 2150, 61st Cong., 3d. sess.), the Committee on Ways and Means reviewed at length the various provisions of the reciprocal agreement, and it is therefore considered unnecessary to discuss them further at this time.

As was stated by the committee in the report of February 11:

The Bill takes a long step toward establishing for the Continent of North America a policy of unrestricted trade and commerce, recognizing natural conditions that have been too long ignored.

The President, in his special message of January 26, 1911, to the Senate and House of Representatives, earnestly recommended that the reciprocal agreement between the two nations be promptly enacted into law, and the Bill (H. R. 32216) to effect the enactment of this agreement was prepared under the direction of the President and to expressly comply with his recommendations by the officials of the Department of State. This measure, which provides for the exemption from duty of a large number of articles and the substantial reduction of many duties intended to be protective, constitutes an important revision of our tariff laws.

There has been no delay or suggestion of delay on the part of the President in connection with this legislation pending the collection of statistical data or the completion of investigations by the Tariff Board. On the contrary, the President has urged immediate and favourable action by the Congress, naming reasons fully in accord with long-established Democratic principles. Quoting from his message of January 26, 1911:

No yardstick can measure the benefits to the two peoples of this freer commercial intercourse, and no trade agreement be judged wholly by customhouse statistics. We have reached a stage in our own development that calls for a statesmanlike and broad view of our future economic status and its requirements.

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The Ways and Means Committee of the Sixty-first Congress, following the thought of the President, stated in substance in the report above referred to (Rept. No. 2150, 61st Cong., 3d sess.) that to lower duties on the necessities of life would increase the purchasing power of the customer and contribute to his prosperity, inasmuch as trade with nations is the same as with men; and that no taxes are so objectionable as those levied on the necessities of life, because these taxes bear most heavily on the persons least able to endure them.

Notwithstanding the urgent reasons given by the President to the Sixty-first Congress for immediate action upon this agreement, that Congress expired without having taken definite action, and the President has convened the Sixty-second Congress in extraordinary session for the purpose of considering this measure.

This reciprocal agreement is in the interest of the great majority of the people of the country, and is in accord with the well-established Democratic principle of guarding the welfare of the masses.

The committee recommend the passage of the Bill.

UNION CALENDAR No. 2.

62D CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, H. R. 4413.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Report No. 4.)

APRIL 12, 1911.

Mr. UNDERWOOD introduced the following Bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

APRIL 19, 1911.

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To place on the free list agricultural implements, cotton bagging, cotton ties, leather, boots and shoes, fence wire, meats, cereals, flour, bread, timber, lumber, sewing machines, salt and other articles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the day following the passage of this Act the following articles shall be exempt from duty when imported into the United States:

Ploughs, tooth and disc harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins, farm wagons and farm carts and all other agricultural implements of any kind and description, whether specifically mentioned herein or not, whether in whole or in parts, including repair parts.

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Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar fabrics, materials, or coverings, suitable for covering and baling cotton, composed in whole or in part of jute, jute butts, hemp, flax, seg, Russian seg, New Zealand tow, Norwegian tow, aloë, mill waste, cotton tares or any other materials or fibres suitable for covering cotton; and burlaps and bags or sacks composed wholly or in part of jute or burlaps or other material suitable for bagging or sacking agricultural products.

Hoop or band iron or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths, punched or not punched, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity; and wire for baling hay, straw, and other agricultural products.

Grain, buff, split, rough and sole leather, band, bend, or belting leather, boots and shoes made wholly or in chief value of leather made from cattle hides and cattle skins of whatever weight of cattle of the bovine species, including calfskins; and harness, saddles, and saddlery, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, composed wholly or in chief value of leather; and leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms suitable for conversion into manufactured articles.

Barbed fence wire, wire rods, wire strands or wire rope, wire woven or manufactured for wire fencing, and other kinds of wire suitable for fencing, including wire staples.

Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and meats of all kinds, fresh, salted, pickled, dried, smoked, dressed or undressed, prepared or preserved in any manner; bacon, hams, shoulders, lard, lard compounds and lard substitutes; and sausage and sausage meats.

Buckwheat flour, corn meal, wheat flour and semolina, rye flour, bran, middlings, and other offals of grain, oatmeal and rolled oats, and all prepared cereal foods; and biscuits, bread, wafers, and similar articles not sweetened.

Timber, hewn, sided, or squared, round timber used for spars or in building wharves, shingles, laths, fencing posts, sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, rough or dressed, except boards, planks deals, and other lumber, of *lignum-vitæ*, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods.

Sewing machines, and all parts thereof.

Salt, whether in bulk or in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages.

No. 13.

From His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the Governor General.

[Telegram.]

SEAL HARBOUR, MAINE, July 22, 1911.

Reciprocity passed Senate without amendment.

BRYCE.

